

Morocco's Hassan to Israeli: Arabs and Jews should be allies

By ABRAHAM RABINOVICH
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Dr. Andre Chouraqui, the first Israeli ever to openly visit an Arab country at the invitation of an Arab leader, was told by Morocco's King Hassan II that he aspired to an alliance between the Arab world on one hand and Israel and world Jewry on the other.

"The King said that within 10 years of a peace agreement, such an alliance would constitute a world power of the first order," Chouraqui told The Jerusalem Post on Friday. The King said this power emerging from a combination of the Arabs' population and oil and the Jews' technological, military and financial abilities, said Chouraqui. The King made it plain, in the interview last March, that he saw world Jewry — or "his friends of Israel," as he put it — as an integral part of such a Semitic bloc.

"The King saw such an alliance as a balancing factor on the world scene that could lead towards peace and progress," said Chouraqui.

A former deputy mayor of Jerusalem, the Algerian-born Chouraqui is a well-known jurist and writer, particularly in the French-speaking world. Although the fact of his visit to Morocco in March had been reported at the time, he declined to be interviewed until now in order to permit the King to discuss his visit publicly first. This the King has now done, said Chouraqui.

Leading ministers in the Moroccan government told Chouraqui that Israelis are free to visit their country. Although he entered Morocco on his French passport, Chouraqui said the King was fully aware that he was an Israeli citizen, lived in Jerusalem, had been an adviser to Premier David Ben-Gurion and had served for eight years from 1965 as deputy mayor of Jerusalem. It was, in fact, his Israeli status that prompted the King's invitation. "I was invited, received and presented during all my trip as an Israeli."

During his 10 days in Morocco, Chouraqui, who was accompanied by his wife, was provided with a Mercedes and a driver from the royal court. In the historic city of Fez, where Maimonides once lived, Chouraqui addressed the local Jewish community in Hebrew while the royal car waited outside the synagogue. He also met separately with leaders of the 30,000-member Moroccan-Jewish community.

Chouraqui met with the King for an hour and a half in the royal palace in Marrakesh on March 8, four days after his arrival. A government official and a royal confidant were also present. The King inquired



Andre Chouraqui in Marrakesh last March after his conversation with King Hassan.

about Israeli politics: "His first question was about Shimon Peres and Yitzhak Rabin — which one is a hawk." The King also inquired about the status of the large Moroccan community in Israel. Some 300,000 Moroccan Jews emigrated to Israel, but with their declining numbers is now close to 500,000. "I believe the King regards the Moroccan Jewish community in Israel as a bridgehead for Moroccan influence in this area when peace comes," said Chouraqui. In their conversation, said Chouraqui, the King said Jews and Arabs had lived peacefully together for hundreds of years. Chouraqui himself noted that the royal dynasty in Morocco had been particularly friendly to the Jews, even during World War Two, when it was under French Vichy rule.

"The King expressed the fear that another war would not only be bloody in itself, but could also lead to economic chaos and possibly an atomic confrontation between the superpowers with unforeseeable consequences."

The King's expressed hope for "normalization" of relations between the Arabs and Israel, said Chouraqui, was expanded by him into a vision of the future. "I believe the King regards the Moroccan Jewish community in Israel as a bridgehead for Moroccan influence in this area when peace comes," said Chouraqui. In their conversation, said Chouraqui, the King said Jews and Arabs had lived peacefully together for hundreds of years. Chouraqui himself noted that the royal dynasty in Morocco had been particularly friendly to the Jews, even during World War Two, when it was under French Vichy rule.

The ministers made it clear to

Chouraqui that Israelis are free to visit even today. "They told me 'Morocco is open to everyone, including every Jew and Israeli,'" Shaul Ben-Simon, a leader of the North African immigrants in Israel, is presently on a private visit to Morocco. Chouraqui said there was no direct connection between his own visit and Ben-Simon's.

Chouraqui, 59, said his visit had its origin in a conversation King Hassan had in February with French writer Maurice Druon. "They spoke of my work. The King had read my books including 'Letter to an Arab Friend' and expressed an interest in meeting me." In the book, one of 25 written by Chouraqui, the author discusses the history of Arab-Jewish relations and spells out his own peace proposals, which call for open borders, a Jordanian-Israeli-Palestinian confederation and a Middle East common market.

Druon, a member of the French Academy, transmitted the invitation to Chouraqui. Before saving Israel, the latter discussed his trip with a number of Israeli authorities. While some encouraged him, he said, others tried to get him to postpone it. They offered no reason and Chouraqui attributes their attitude to narrow-mindedness.

Chouraqui regards his invitation and conversation with the King as politically significant. "It is very important that a King as strong as the King of Morocco gives his hand in peace to us. He is very important in the Arab world and is a close friend of King Khalid of Saudi Arabia. This gesture has a very deep significance for Israel and the Arab world and the world in general. We have to recognize this courage and cleverness and political honesty of the King to do this openly."

Chouraqui, who had not been in his native North Africa for almost 20 years, was greatly impressed by what he saw in Morocco. "The development in the last 20 years has been remarkable. It's one of the most beautiful countries in the world."

Did he really think the words of the ruler of distant Morocco had any relevance to Israel in its bitter confrontation with its immediate neighbors? "I believe that one of our deepest weaknesses is that a large part of our people don't believe in peace. Most of our people don't know the Arabs except from the negative side of war and persecution and propaganda. In painting them all black, we play the same game as those Palestinians who paint us all black. You know the Hebrew saying 'Sof ma'aseh bema'aseh' (roughly 'the thought is father of the deed'). If you don't believe in peace, you don't make peace."



Senator Stone in a Kfir cockpit during his visit to the Israel Aircraft Industries on Friday.

Sen. Stone certain of smooth change to Likud

By ASHER WALLFISH
Post Diplomatic Correspondent

Senator Richard Stone said on Friday he was sure the transition from the present government to the next would be smooth because the patriotism which united the views of both was more powerful than the differences which divided them.

"That is the most important thing I have learned so far during my visit," said the Jewish Senator from Florida, when he emerged from a meeting with Premier Yitzhak Rabin on Friday afternoon. The chairman of the subcommittee for the Near East and South Asia of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee said that President Jimmy Carter "always stresses he will never impose any arrangement on any of the parties in the Middle East." This was in reply to a question about Carter's recent

speech of statements about providing Israel secure borders and providing a homeland for the Palestinians. Defence Minister Shimon Peres, at a meeting later on Friday, detailed his plans for a federation between Israel and Jordan. When Senator Stone asked Peres how it would be possible to eradicate the hatred which Egypt and Syria showed for Israel, Peres replied: "Time will tell." Whatever the case, Peres added, Arab hatred could only be attenuated if Israel were kept strong.

The Democratic Senator also talked on Friday with Likud Defence Minister-designate Ezer Weizman, the Chief of Staff, R/A Mordechai Gur, and the Chief of IDF Intelligence, Aluf Shlomo Gazit. At the Israel Aircraft Industries, Senator Stone saw the production lines for the Kfir warplane and the Arava and Wind civilian transports. He said he was struck by the IAI's technological capability, and would work for cooperation between the IAI and US aviation industry in technology, development

and production. At an IDF Armoured Corps workshop he was shown the new Israeli tank Merkava.

Yesterday morning the Senator called on Liberal leader Simcha Ehrlich at his home and wanted the Finance Minister-designate to tell him how the next government planned to deal with inflation. Ehrlich asked Senator Stone to use his influence on the Administration in Washington to see that aid kept flowing in to help Israel overcome its economic difficulties as rapidly as possible. The Senator replied that Israel's friends in the U.S. were doing their best in that direction.

After emerging from a meeting with Moshe Dayan, the Senator said that until the coalition were formed there was no way of getting a clear picture of the next government's policy. "However, I have the impression that there is a genuine desire for peace," he said.

Senator Stone also met Likud chief Menachem Begin yesterday for the second time in two days. He said he would maintain regular contact with Begin in the future and promised to help him strengthen his relations with other Senate members. Last night he met Foreign Minister Yigal Allon.

Asked by a TV reporter if he did not think that the Begin government would pursue a more extreme policy than the Rabin government, he replied: "Why do the Israelis always try to hurt themselves? I think the new government will be the elected government of Israel and will be for Israel, just as the old government was the elected government and was for Israel. I think it is going to be alright."

Senator Stone, who sees Prof. Yigal Yadin, the DMC leader, today, will leave for Damascus on a U.S. Air Force plane this afternoon. He was accompanied on most of his calls by the new U.S. ambassador Samuel Lewis.

Brzezinski reluctant to see Likud envoy

By WOLF BLITZER and
MALKA RABINOWITZ
Jerusalem Post Correspondents
and Agencies

WASHINGTON. — A meeting between National Security Adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski and visiting Likud spokesman Shmuel Katz is doubtful, informed sources said here yesterday.

But organized American Jewry meanwhile closed ranks on Friday in support of Israel's struggle for security and of the right of the Begin government, now in formation, to a fair hearing for its policy platform.

Explaining Brzezinski's apparent refusal, Washington sources said yesterday that President Carter's foreign-policy expert is reluctant to meet with a representative of the prospective Israeli government before a coalition has actually been formed.

Katz said last week that he had requested a meeting with Brzezinski, whom he had met in Israel last summer. Katz also told reporters last week that he hoped to be laying the groundwork for a visit to

Washington by prospective Prime Minister Menachem Begin this summer.

But with Brzezinski apparently reluctant to meet with Katz at this point, a Begin visit will probably be arranged through the normal diplomatic channels.

Reporting organized U.S. Jewry's decision to give the Begin platform a fair hearing, Rabbi Alexander Schindler told overseas men in New York that unanimous endorsement for this approach had come at a meeting of the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations.

Rabbi Schindler, who heads the umbrella group, said each of the 32 constituent organizations was represented when he reported on his meetings in Israel last week with Begin and other Israeli political personalities. He told newsmen:

"There was broad recognition that the indissoluble links between our two communities are independent of the political party or the political leader that forms the government of Israel."

(Continued on page 2, col. 7)

Tough going in coalition talks

By JOSHUA BRILLIANT
Post Political Reporter

Menachem Begin, Likud's candidate for Prime Minister, appears to be in no position to form a coalition quickly, despite the optimism voiced in Likud circles. The Likud will today meet separately with the Democratic Movement for Change and with the ultra-orthodox Agudat Yisrael.

DMC leader Yigael Yadin told The Jerusalem Post last night that he expects to "obtain clarification of what the Likud means by each one of its positions."

A member of his negotiating team said the DMC has drawn up some proposals which they may try out on the Likud today. He said the DMC was not likely to present these proposals in writing but the decisions may be taken "on the spot." Yadin claimed, however, he knew of no proposals.

The Likud and the DMC yesterday appeared to be at odds on their goals. The DMC leaders reiterated their demand that Israel be ready for territorial compromise for peace in Judea and Samaria. The Likud's Ezer Weizman told The Post that in that case "there will be difficulties."

Dr. Eliahu Ben-Eliassur, a member of the Likud team and head of Herut's information division, said his party has not drawn up any new proposals since Begin presented his draft "cabinet guidelines." This document is vague, in an evident attempt to paper over the differences, but the DMC is expected to seek clarifications, because it is not ready to leave issues to be settled in the cabinet where it will be in a minority.

"The DMC was not formed in order to be 'attached' to the government," Shmuel Tamir declared on Friday. "It will be the cabinet only if it can be influential," he stated.

THE DAYAN QUESTION

Meanwhile, Begin has reiterated his decision to appoint former Defence Minister Moshe Dayan to Foreign Minister. According to his personal secretary, Yehiel Kadishai, on Friday, told families of soldiers killed in the Yom Kippur War that Dayan is "the best choice for foreign minister but he will not be involved with security issues because he is at least partly responsible for the initial setbacks in that war."

Begin feels Dayan could still serve in the cabinet "because he was not the only one to blame for the mishaps," Kadishai reported.

Israel complains about Egyptian missile-violation of Sinai accord

Jerusalem Post Staff
Israel for the third time in a month complained formally to the UN peace-keeping forces on Friday about Egyptian violations of the Sinai disengagement agreement including the presence of 40 portable surface-to-air missiles in a limited force area.

The complaints have been increasing in frequency and the latest one marked the second in 10 days. The IDF spokesman said Israel complained Egypt had put 37 SAM-7 missiles on the Sinai bank of the Suez Canal and brought three more of them to the west bank of the canal, violating the accord that barred missiles from the area.

Arabs fear attack on oil fields

BEIRUT (AP). — Arab oil states are preparing for possible Israeli attacks on their oilfields, the weekend supplement of Beirut's daily "An Nahar" reported.

It said the Arabs believe that Israel has plans to strike at their oilfields in the Persian Gulf and Libya. The Israeli political leadership, the paper claimed, might launch air attacks against Arab oilfields as part of its strategy to impose a peace settlement.

Quoting Arab and Western sources, "An Nahar" claimed the new Israeli leadership of Menachem Begin is reviving an old contingency

plan for surprise air attacks or sabotage operations against Arab oil wells, pipelines and oil pumping installations.

But the same paper quoted Western diplomatic sources as saying that "an Israeli attack on Arab oilfields would mean political suicide for Israel, because the whole world would condemn it."

Also, the Paris-based magazine "Al-Watan Al-Arabi" said Iraq was initiating urgent contacts on the subject of hoarding collective Arab air defence coordination for the oilfields.

"In view of the sophisticated and long-range fighter planes Israel has acquired from the U.S., the Iraqi air force has been flying daily patrols to protect oil resources in Iraq and neighbouring Gulf countries. Baghdad does not rule out the eventuality of a mad adventure by Israel against Arab oil sources," the magazine said.

Moroccan election

RABAT, Morocco (UPI). — The pro-royalist "Independent" candidate won a solid 61 out of the 176 seats in parliament in Morocco's general elections held on Friday.

The Istiqlal Party, which was active in fighting for Moroccan independence from France, won 45 seats. The other seats went to the Popular Movement with 29 seats, the Socialist Union of Popular Forces 16 seats, the Popular Movement for a Constitutional Democracy two seats, the Action Party two seats and the Communist Party one seat.

Portuguese trade

A Portuguese trade mission arrived last night for talks aimed at expanding trade with Israel. (Itm)

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U.S. jet crashes at Paris show

PARIS. — An American A-10 jet attack plane crashed and burned Friday in view of thousands of spectators at Le Bourget airport during the first day of the Paris Air Show. Organizers said the pilot died en route to a hospital in a helicopter.

It was the sixth crash and the 23rd death in the show's 12-year history. A statement by the show's organizers said that the crash came "during a too tight loop." Fairchild Industries, which builds the A-10, said pilot Howard Nelson "was not doing anything out of the ordinary" and announced that the U.S. Air Force, which planned to make the \$4m. plane operational next Friday, would appoint a board to investigate the crash.

Anticipating a strong reaction from residents near the airport, the show organizers issued a statement that the plane had followed safety instructions and "neither spectators nor residents ran any risks."

In 1973, communities bordering the airport unsuccessfully appealed to

the French government to halt the air displays after a Soviet Tupolev 144 supersonic jetliner crashed into a group of houses, killing 15 people.

After the A-10 crash the show organizers immediately cancelled all exhibition flights and flags at the various companies' pavilions were lowered to half mast. But flights resumed yesterday with a very short flight by Israel's Kfir.

The French controller ordered the Kfir to land almost as soon as it had taken off, claiming the Israel Aircraft Industries test pilot had taken a curve at too low a height. Israelis at the show hope that the controller will allow the Kfir today to fill its hilted six minutes of flying time.

Three Jordanian pilots visited the Israeli pavilion yesterday and evinced great interest in the Raphael flight simulator. One of them, who was later identified as an experienced Star Fighter pilot, tried out the simulator and said he was "highly impressed." (Reuters, AP)

Security standby

Jerusalem Post Reporter
Security forces are deployed to meet any possibility of disturbance of the peace in Judea and Samaria, though no special preparations have been made for today, the fifth anniversary of the outbreak of the Six Day War, the military government command said last night.

Circulars and calls for a general strike to take place today in all the West Bank cities have been circulated for the past few days. And there was an almost total business strike in Hebron yesterday.

Bethlehem Mayor Elias Freij yesterday issued a statement marking the date and calling for Israeli withdrawal to the 1967 borders and PLO participation in the Geneva talks.

But matriculation examinations are being held in the high schools of Judea and Samaria these days. And it may well be that the students — who are the chief participants in demonstrations — may behave with comparative restraint. (Related stories — F.3)

Shcharansky trial marks surge of Soviet repression: Sakharov

By SEITH THOMAS

MOSCOW (AP). — Recent Soviet moves against dissidents have left them feeling threatened, uncertain of the future, and all the more dependent on support from the West, according to Andrei Sakharov.

In an interview with the Associated Press, the Nobel Peace Prize winner said the dissident community was stunned by the serious charges, carrying a possible death penalty, brought against Anatoly Shcharansky, one of the most energetic of the activists.

"It's a very tense time now," Sakharov said. "It is very important that the West take up a united position concerning human rights in the USSR and the other countries of Eastern Europe."

He do not believe that President Carter intends to step away from his principled position on human rights. If he were to do this, it would be a catastrophe on a world scale," he said.

Dissident sources disclosed on Thursday that Shcharansky's mother had been informed he is being investigated under a Soviet law against "going over to the side of the enemy, espionage, transmission of state or military secrets to a foreign state."

Shcharansky had been named among shortly before his arrest on March 15 as one of a group of Jewish dissidents said to be passing military and scientific information to American embassy personnel.

No moves have been made against Americans named in the article, and



Anatoly Shcharansky

In Washington a U.S. State Department spokesman said on Thursday that "if the charges should be made against our employees, they will be dealt with as they arise."

The State Department also said it was "deeply concerned" over the fate of Shcharansky.

Since his arrest, nobody has been able to communicate with Shcharansky and he has not yet been allowed a lawyer. A number of Jewish activists have been interrogated about his case, but they say the questions have been general, and it is not clear just what specific accusations will be made.

Shcharansky could be brought to trial on a lesser charge than that under which he is being investigated, under Soviet law.

But according to Sakharov, the news that the prosecutor was proceeding under the treason statute "stunned" the dissidents. "This oewa for us is very threatening," he said. "In Moscow and in the provinces, a strong new wave of repression is under way. We know for the most part what is happening in Moscow and the area nearby. The majority of those who are left from the Helsinki group are either arrested or are under strong pressure."

"We know that in the Ukraine, four members of the Helsinki group have been arrested and that in Soviet Georgia two have been arrested."

"But beyond the people we know about, the campaign of harassment and repression is spreading to people about whom we know very little. There are many arrests in the Baltic States. People who spent 25 years in labour camps are being arrested again."

"As it happens, I've just heard of two arrests in a factory in Krasnodar. We don't know any details," Sakharov said.

The Helsinki group is an organization of dissidents formed in May 1976 to monitor the Soviet compliance with the human rights provisions of the Helsinki accords. Implementation of those accords is up for review on June 15 in Belgrade.

Of the 14 people who have taken part in the work of the Moscow branch of the Helsinki group, only four are now free and active. The

(Continued on page 7, col. 5)

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Ex-Minister tells how Dora Bloch was murdered

LONDON (UPI). — A former member of Ugandan president Idi Amin's cabinet who recently defected to Britain has told a major London newspaper that he was "unwittingly responsible" for the "tragic and brutal" killing of hijack hostess Dora Bloch in Uganda last year by Amin's regime.

Former Minister of Health Henry Kyemba told "The Sunday Times" that he defected after secretly leaving the Ugandan delegation at the World Health Organization conference in Geneva two weeks ago. He said "I knew it was only a question of time before I was due to be killed, and I wanted to ensure that what I knew about what was happening in Uganda did not die with me."

Mrs. Bloch had collapsed while being held hostage at Entebbe airport last July with 105 other Jewish airline passengers by Arab and German terrorists, backed up by Ugandan troops. She was admitted on July 2 to Kampala's Mulago Hospital, and Kyemba said that because she recovered quickly he could have discharged her the next night.

"Instead, as an act of ill-fated kindness, I decided to let her spend one last night in the comfort of a bed... She was, after all, 73 years old, and the hostages were sleeping on the stone floor of the old airport building."

"But that was the night of the famous raid on Entebbe by Israeli commandos."

"Before another day passed, Mrs. Bloch had been murdered to satisfy the President's lust for vengeance," Kyemba said.

After a visit from a representative of the British High Commission in Uganda on July 4, special police agents arrived, pulled her out of bed and dragged her down three floors, Kyemba said.

"At the age of 73 she could only walk with difficulty and the walking stick she normally used was left behind in her room. She virtually fell down six flights of stairs," he said.

After being dragged through corridors where patients waited treatment, she was bundled into a car and driven off, the Ugandan said.

Kyemba said he called Amin after hearing about the incident. Amin told him, "Oh, by the way, you know that woman? Forget her, she may have already finished her," Kyemba said.

Last minute rush to travel

Jerusalem Post Reporter

An inter-ministerial committee has approved funds for 29 civil servants to travel abroad this month in what could be the last authorization of this kind before the Likud takes over government and lays down the different guidelines for civil servants' trips.

It is learned that several civil servants had asked and received approval for advancing their trips before the Likud takes over their ministries. Civil servants who travel abroad are allowed between \$30 to \$50 a day for expenses. Between 220 and 350 civil servants go abroad every year.

THE WEATHER

Forecast: Warm and dry.

Humidity	Yesterday	Today
Jerusalem	44	12-25
Golan	32	12-29
Nahariya	33	13-25
Safed	26	16-23
Haifa Port	47	18-25
Tiberias	40	16-24
Nazareth	36	16-24
Afula	42	18-29
Shomron	38	18-32
Be'er Sheva	32	20-37
Jericho	37	17-37
Gas	37	18-34
Be'er Sheva	31	23-39
Eilat	33	23-36

In Memoriam

BEECHER — 10th anniversary memorial service for Ronnie at the Kiryat Shaul Military Cemetery at 4.30 p.m. today.

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3 flight controllers arrested at airport

Jerusalem Post Staff

BEN-GURION AIRPORT. — Police here on Friday arrested and released on bail three suspended flight controllers who allegedly distributed leaflets in English to passengers saying their lives were in danger because of what they alleged to be the deficient standards of the military controllers who now operate the airport's tower.

The country's flight controllers were suspended nine days ago following an Air Force takeover of the airport towers. The suspension and takeover were ordered by the Cabinet after the flight controllers delayed all flights to protest what they termed the unsafe conditions at Ben-Gurion Airport. Histadrut and civil aviation workers' attempts to arbitrate in the dispute have failed so far.

It is not clear whether the three controllers will be charged with any offence. Police stopped them distributing the leaflets, took them to their airport station and released them on bond.

Meanwhile, El Al officials do not see an end to the delays that have been plaguing its service. Half the airline's flights left Ben-Gurion on Friday after delays ranging from two to four hours because of technical problems in the aircraft.

Transport Minister Gad Ya'acobi has charged the 10 flight controllers with "behaving seditiously towards passengers, hitting tourism and endangering Israel's safety."

Speaking at the Engineers Club on Friday, Ya'acobi said the series of sanctions the controllers staged over the past four months were not, as they claim, motivated by concern for safety but by a desire for more pay. He added that he had "absolutely no qualms" about the decision to replace the civilians with army personnel.

Ya'acobi continued that, "should the controllers decide to return to normal and responsible work, they will be re-admitted. But they should not expect a bonus for it."

Father, daughter die in blast

By YITZHAK OKED
Jerusalem Post Reporter

RISHON LEZION. — A father and daughter were killed and three other family members injured yesterday when an anti-tank rocket, thought to be a dud, exploded in their apartment, according to police.

Assas Yehimowitz, 38, an Egged bus driver, apparently tried to dismantle a Low anti-tank missile, which neighbours said he had found on the seashore near here. But other neighbours claim he had brought the rocket home after serving a stint in the reserves.

Yael, his 12-year-old daughter, was standing nearby when the explosion occurred. She died in Arafat Hospital. The mother and two other daughters were slightly injured.

Next-door neighbour Iser Tomashin said he heard the explosion at about 7:15 last night. Saw smoke pouring out of the Yehimowitz residence and ran over to help evacuate the injured. Police, fire brigade and ambulances arrived within minutes. Other residents of the apartment building were evacuated until the fire was put out.

4 charged in Holon robbery, escaped suspect kills self

TEL AVIV (Him). — Four men were charged in the Tel Aviv District Court on Friday with conspiracy in the armed robbery of the brother-in-law and sister of one of the accused, Yigal Harari, 29, allegedly told the others that he had a very wealthy brother-in-law and sister. Mr. and Mrs. Eliezer Mayazov, who kept a great deal of money and jewellery in their home. He was allegedly promised a quarter of the loot.

The robbery took place on May 19. According to the charge sheet, Shimon Masika, 23, of Holon, first broke into the Mayazov flat and then let in two of the other men. The Mayazovs were tied and gagged, and IL200,000 worth of cash and jewellery were taken.

Masika, who had escaped from policemen on the way to showing them where the jewellery and money were hidden, has since committed suicide. He shot himself in the presence of startled policemen who released him from a car by the Givata Olga interchange last Thursday.

The car he was driving was a stolen one. Apparently the accident occurred because he had been speeding. His picture had recently been published in wanted-by-the-police notices. The hitchhiker he had picked up came out of the accident unscathed. But Masika himself was pinned in the overturned car until police released him. When he found he couldn't get away, he put a bullet through his head.

The three other men charged in the robbery are Amram Ohnion, 24, and Eliyahu Zairs, 22, both of Holon, and Eliyahu Ropa, 26, of Tel Aviv.

Rabinowitz reports on Eban

By SELOMO MAOZ
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Finance Minister Yehoshua Rabinowitz met last week with Attorney-General Aharon Barak in a closed-door session to discuss the case of MK Abba Eban's foreign bank accounts. Rabinowitz showed Prof. Barak documents from the investigation file prepared by the foreign currency department, it was learned. The informal talk concerned the possibility that Eban's foreign currency account was illegally maintained.

The file has not yet been transferred to Prof. Barak for an opinion whether Eban is to be prosecuted. The Treasury's investigation has been concluded, but no decision has been reached yet, as there are differences of opinion on whether to prosecute or not.

Dov Kantarowitz, head of the foreign currency department and Avner Kassuto, the legal adviser of the Treasury, are both expected to return to Israel this week. Rabinowitz and his advisers will have to decide either to transfer Eban's file to the Attorney-General, or to close the file.

The Finance Minister intended to give Eban retrospective approval for his account, but leakage of a secret document to the media prevented this. The secret document said that at least from 1974, Eban had no permit for an account abroad. It seems that there is no alternative but to transfer the file to Prof. Barak, who has already shown interest in the case.

Flumin says it will take five years to mend the economy

TEL AVIV (Him). — MK Yehzekel Flumin, slated to be deputy finance minister in the Likud-led government, on Friday warned that the present state of the economy is so bad that it should take about five years to really correct it.

Speaking at the Tel Aviv Commercial and Industrial Club, Flumin stated that the new government's savings policy would seek to promote voluntary savings rather than impose compulsory loans.

He stressed that any talk of setting things right within a year is totally misleading. He said he chose to term what has taken place in the breaking of wage agreements and the unloading of currency into the economy "a grave matter" so as not to have to call it "a national crime." If concrete measures are not adopted to halt the unloading of money into the economy, he stressed, the sum will amount to IL10 billion.

Rabinowitz also viewed with satisfaction the steps that had been taken to prevent unemployment, saying he did not necessarily attribute the Alignment's election failure to a failure in its economic policy.

Tat-Aluf Soher dies at 58

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Tat-Aluf Shmuel Soher died suddenly Friday morning, a few minutes after receiving a promotion from the Chief of Staff. He died of a heart attack. He was 58.

He will be buried today at the Kiryat Shaul Military cemetery at 3.30 p.m.

Soher was born in Germany and came on aliyah in 1936. He served with the British Army and in 1945 joined the IDF. He was instrumental in setting up Israel's fledgling Military Corps. Since 1950, Soher held mainly administrative positions.

THEY ripped taps, bathtubs and building materials out of 50 empty, new flats in the Ramot quarter in Jerusalem on Thursday night, getting away with IL70,000 worth of goods. Police have arrested the watchman at the site as a suspect.



The President's wife, Mrs. Nira Katsir, sits on the lawn in the Yarkon park with Tel Aviv children listening to singers' performances. The event was part of the children's week activities (Tova Weiss)

Katz had better learn to keep cool

WASHINGTON. — Two Shmuel Katzes emerged here last Thursday. One was the cool, articulate Likud spokesman sent to the U.S. by Menachem Begin to ease concern over Likud policies on withdrawal and to set the record straight on Begin's role in the Iran underground.

The other was an emotional ideologue, frate about the Arab estate's determination "to wipe Israel off the map of the Middle East."

The first Shmuel Katz, obviously, was much more effective from the standpoint of public relations. Fortunately for Israel, he demonstrated this side of his personality during a nearly two-hour breakfast meeting with top American and foreign diplomatic correspondents.

Relaxed and well-informed, Katz tried to show that a Begin-led government will be responsible and flexible as the peace process continues. He seemed to make a slight dent with this approach at least among some of the 30 or so reporters present, although probably no one left converted to the Likud.

But four hours later, Katz met with a small group of Israeli journalists, the Washington correspondents of The Jerusalem Post, "Davar," "Ha'aretz" and "Ma'ariv." On several occasions he lost his cool. He would jump up from his seat, literally shouting that the Likud approach was without a doubt the best for the standpoint of Israel's long-term security interests, irrespective of the damage it might do for Israel in U.S. public opinion.

Even though both meetings with the press corps here were on-the-record, meaning that Katz could be quoted directly, he took a different approach each time. This reporter, who was invited to both sessions, came away from the breakfast meeting impressed, persuaded that Katz had the qualifications to mount a public information campaign in the U.S. designed to explain the Likud's position. But this initial impression was reversed almost 180 degrees following the second meeting.

And participants present during Katz's earlier get-together with some two dozen prominent Washington Jewish leaders at Ambassador Simcha Dinitz's home on Tuesday said that the Likud representative had taken a completely different approach during that meeting — suggesting that there might in fact be three Shmuel Katzes.

At the Dinitz reception, Katz was blunt in explaining the Likud policies on the issue of territorial withdrawal. He minced no words, and, according to one person who was there, he went over "like a lead balloon."

Because of the criticism that erupted during and after that meeting, it was believed here that Katz had decided to change the style — if not the substance — of his approach. He would talk more about peace, and less about the Jews' historical right to the Land of Israel. The fact of the matter was that during the breakfast meeting with the diplomatic correspondents, Katz did come across as a reasonable man — not the "hardliner" American reporters had expected to meet.

While deliberately ambiguous in discussing Judea, Samaria and the Gaza Strip — he refused to say that an Israeli withdrawal from any part of those areas was either negotiable or non-negotiable — Katz did leave the impression that a Likud-led coalition would sacrifice the territorial integrity of the Land of Israel in exchange for genuine peace.

He took a totally different approach than did Begin during an interview with ABC television shortly after the election results were in — an interview that most supporters of Israel here regarded as counter-productive.

The trouble with Katz, as with many politicians, is that for him the world is neatly divided into friendly and hostile camps. Thus, he placed blame on Mapam and Labour elements in Israel for having convinced American reporters in Israel that Begin was a "terrorist chieftain." Because he did not like a report in "Ha'aretz" concerning his meeting at Dinitz's house, he suggested that hostile forces in Washington, anxious to weaken the Likud and create a panic situation in Israel, had misled the reporter who wrote that story.

Shmuel Katz is a pleasant man, with a kind smile — when he wants to be. But there's another side to him which can easily turn off even the most "friendly" reporter. If he is named minister for overseas information in the next Cabinet, as is expected, this observer hopes that he continues to handle himself as he did during the breakfast meeting. Otherwise, Israel's image here will be in for some hard times.

Ja'abari: Begin will temper his position

Jerusalem Post Staff

TEL AVIV. — Former Hebron Mayor Sheikh Mohammed Ali Ja'abari said yesterday he is certain that the Likud will change the tone of its statements regarding the West Bank. "I'm sure that Mr. Begin will soften his position once he becomes Prime Minister," he told Israel Radio.

Ja'abari, who is writing his memoirs on the history of the Arab-Jewish conflict since 1918, said Israel had made two major mistakes in its decade of administering the West Bank. He claimed that the situation might well have been different if Israel had agreed to his request and introduced civilian rule instead of military rule in the former Jordanian territory.

"Israel was mistaken in not bringing about civilian rule. If it had done so, things might well have been completely different today," the 50-year-old leader said.

The other mistake was to hold municipal elections in the administered areas, which he said had been unnecessary and created a new, radical leadership to speak for the territories.

Looking back over the 10 years since the outbreak of the Six Day War, Ja'abari recalled that just before the outbreak on June 5, King Hussein of Jordan told him he did not want to become involved in it, but was unable to withstand strong pressure from the other Arab states.

Gush Emunim to set up three settlements soon

Hundreds of Gush Emunim members are planning to settle soon in three sites as part of a plan to build 10 settlements in Judea and Samaria in the near future. It was announced yesterday.

The first three settlements will be built at Karmel Shomron on the Kalkilya-Nablus road, in the Dotan valley near Jenin and at Nablus. Members of the settlement groups said that the land they would build their homes on all belonged to the Jordanian army or government and is far from Arab villages. They said the settlement in the Dotan valley will be based at a police station in the Sanur valley.

Gush Emunim is planning to raise as many settlements as it can in the near future and has placed priority on settlements in the western part of Samaria overlooking the coastal plain. (Him)

HAIFA. — Arab students at Haifa University will celebrate today what they called a Palestinian Day in anniversary of the Six-Day War.

The students plan to build three tents on the lawn of the university and to sell books. They organized this day with the Bir Zayit College on the West Bank. Some Jewish students reportedly object to the plans.

Several dozen Arab students demonstrated outside the Technion Senate Thursday morning to protest the administration's refusal to let them use Churchill auditorium on campus for their annual party. There are some 170 Arab students at the Technion.

The Technion spokesman told The Jerusalem Post that the request was rejected because the Arab Student Committee earlier this year had held a campus demonstration to support better conditions for security prisoners in the Ashkelon jail. The administration had refused to sanction the demonstration, the spokesman said, because it felt the demonstration should be held outside the prison and not on the campus. The Post was also told that another reason for the refusal on using the auditorium for what is officially described as a social affair is that in the past three years these parties have tended to be used for political propaganda.

A member of the Technion Student Union told The Post that they had supported the Arab students' request to use the auditorium and had approved the planned programme — a folkloric evening. But it is understood that the union will not take any action on the administration's ban.

Kissinger said one of U.S. Jews named in Nazi group's 'hit list'

LORAIN, OHIO (UPI). — The Federal Bureau of Investigation is investigating the American Nazi Party and similar organizations to determine whether they have targeted prominent American Jews for assassination, including former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, a newspaper said yesterday.

"The Lorain Journal," in a copyrighted story, said it had learned that FBI agents in Cleveland, Chicago and other cities have alerted about a dozen persons named on an apparent "hit list" found in Chicago.

The disclosure came a few days after Cook County, Illinois, State Attorney Bernard Carey began an investigation into the death of Chicago Jewish businessman Sydney Cohen, 63.

Carey was attempting to determine whether Raymond Lee Schultz, 37, a Nazi sympathizer who poisoned Cohen with cyanide fumes, was part of a conspiracy to murder American Jews.

Schultz died of cyanide poisoning in a Chicago police cruiser after his arrest for the Cohen murder on May 22. Officials are uncertain whether Schultz committed suicide or was overcome by deadly cyanide fumes, while trying to hide the bottle containing the chemical.

Schultz, a Nazi who split from the group to join the National States' Rights Party, another ultra-right-wing, anti-Semitic, anti-black organization, lived in a house which officials described as a virtual "bomb factory" with a hidden, sound-proof basement room.

During a search of Schultz's home, authorities found a list of names, including that of Cohen. The newspaper said that, other than Kissinger, the identified names on the list included: Robert Sarnoff, former head of the Radio Corporation of America; Arthur Rubloff, Chicago real estate financier; Philip Klutznick, another Chicago real estate executive; Jack Greenberg, a New York attorney who works for the National Association for the Advancement of Coloured People; and Paul Warburg, a prominent Chicago banker.

Many Herzlia residents have signed a petition asking to keep the market open because of its low prices. The market was situated in an old army warehouse inside an agricultural zone. The market had been opened two weeks ago.

6 Jenin men jailed for terror act

NABLUS. — A military court here has given prison sentences of one to two years to six residents of Jenin for membership in Nayef Hawatmeh's terror group, the Popular Democratic Front (PDF), and for threatening local leaders against standing in last year's municipal elections in the area.

The court sentenced Nayef al-Omri, the leader of the group, and Gassan Jerrar, his second in command, to two years in prison each. Four other members were sentenced to 12 and 18 months in prison.

They all pleaded guilty to distributing leaflets signed by the Popular Democratic Front on behalf of the "Palestine Rejection Front," which refuses to submit to Palestine Liberation Organization leadership, calling on local leaders to withdraw their nominations for election to local councils last year.

Stephen Boyd dies

LOS ANGELES (AP). — Actor Stephen Boyd, best known for his performance as Messala in "Ben-Hur," collapsed and died of heart failure while playing golf on Thursday, a spokesman for the actor said. He was 49.

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Iraqi UN chief boycotts own reception

By DAVID LANDAU
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

VIENNA. — An Israeli nuclear scientist-cum-diplomat was at the centre of a diplomatic incident here on Friday night when he turned up at a UN International Development Organization reception, disregarding a last-minute cable from UN Secretary-General Waldhaug's Iraqi president withdrawing his invitation.

Because the Israeli, Dr. Ehud Avivi, came, the Iraqi, Baghdad industrialist Farhan Jalal, himself stayed away from the reception, although he was his host.

The whole bizarre affair was reported on Austrian television and made headlines in yesterday's press.

Avivi told The Jerusalem Post later that he had coordinated his action with fellow Western delegates to the UN 11th board meeting. They — and indeed Communist diplomats too — had all strongly urged him to attend and not to let the Iraqi set this dangerous precedent.

Avivi said he had asked the Foreign Ministry in Jerusalem, and had been told that this was the first time ever that an Arab president of any UN agency had tried to discriminate against an accredited Israeli representative.

Avivi, a scientist at the atomic installation at Dimona, is Israel's delegate to the International Atomic Energy Agency here and doubling as the representative to UNIDO.

He had participated in the UN board's working session during the week and encountered no difficulties from the president.

Avivi said he had heard unofficially that Jalal had given orders not to invite him in this place, but the UNIDO secretariat had refused to omit his name from the invitations. List Jalal, thereupon — without consulting his three deputy presidents — had had a cable sent to Israel ambassador Avigdor Dagan, saying that the invitation had been "erroneous."

Avivi said veteran UN experts told him the cable had no validity, no protocol or practice, and he had decided to ignore it. The Foreign Ministry in Jerusalem, when informed of the cancellation cable, had advised Avivi to stay away from the reception, but, Avivi said, "developments on this spot" had prompted him to go. Avivi said the Foreign Ministry is considering an official protest to UN headquarters in New York.

Gov't has 20 days to name heads to its corporations

The government must appoint new directors or reconfirm the appointments of existing directors within 20 days.

The appointments, which are due before the Likud takes power, are stipulated in the Government Enterprises Law which says that the Cabinet must confirm the appointments of these directors every 18 months.

Avraham Bigger of the Treasury sent memoranda to all the ministers concerned about the need to appoint new directors in January, but scores of directorships have not been confirmed yet.

Finance Minister Yehoshua Rabinowitz has expressed a desire to appoint the chairman of the Knesset Finance Committee, Yisrael Kargman, to the directorship of the Israel Shipyard even though the present director, Menachem Duvshani, wants to continue at his job.

Asked if the Likud or its prospective coalition partners will be consulted, a Treasury spokesman said the appointments would be "made as usual."

BRZEZINSKI

(Continued from page one)

Expressing the hope that Israel's new government be formed quickly, Schindler said the U.S. Jewish community would seek, in the interim, to prevent erosion in the American position.

Meanwhile, Likud emissary Shmuel Katz himself, speaking in a U.S. television interview broadcast last night, said he believed that by standing up for its principles more forthrightly Israel could change the atmosphere in the U.S. and moderate the extreme anti-Israel positions to be found in certain quarters there.

He added that, while he had not yet convinced any U.S. media chief to join the Likud, he thought he had made some impression in the talks he had held so far with them.

Katz said Israel's new information campaign must centre on combating the pro-Arab groups in the U.S. The reason these forces had risen to the fore, he said, was that previous Israeli governments had not known how to deal with their hostility. "We mean to counter it with an information campaign different not just in content but in tone," he said.

Only when these pro-Arab forces learn that there is a limit to the concessions they can demand of Israel will they take the country seriously, Katz said.

Meanwhile, Rabbi Arthur Herzberg, president of the American Jewish Congress, told an Israel Radio correspondent in New York that there was complete agreement among U.S. Jewry to reject what he called the current second edition of the Rogers Plan — the Brookings Plan being pushed by Carter. (The plan was prepared a few years ago by the Brookings Institute of Washington apparently with the participation of Brzezinski.)

First law in West against Arab boycott French to punish citizens who bow to boycotts

By JACK MAURICE
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

PARIS — The French parliament on Thursday passed a law which will punish officials, businessmen and other people who cooperate in trade-boycotts.

The bill, privately sponsored by representatives both of the ruling coalition and the opposition, is designed to combat the Arab boycott against firms trading with Israel. The U.S. is also preparing similar legislation; but France is the first Western country to put an anti-boycott law on the statute books.

Leading parliamentarians, lawyers and business leaders campaigned for the law under the banner of the Movement for the Liberty of Trade. They hope other European countries, such as Britain, Holland and West Germany, which have a record of strong resistance to the Arab boycott, will soon follow suit.

If all the Western European trading powers take a joint stand on the boycott issue, Common Market legislation to outlaw trade discrimination could then become a reality.

The anti-boycott law has not provoked any apparent reaction from France's Arab lobby. The Franco-Arab Chamber of Commerce has not issued any comment so far, and the Arab League spokesman here, Lotfollah Soliman, even said: "This text satisfies us."

The boycott has had a substantial impact in France. Arab firms use French nationalized banks and insurance firms to pass on to potential suppliers documents demanding guarantees that they do not trade with Israel or even do business with French firms trading with Israel.

The new law makes complicity of this type an offence under the penal code, punishable by fines and even imprisonment.

Submission to the boycott has not brought France any trading advantages over West Germany, a stalwart boycott-opponent. France's share of exports to oil-producing countries dropped from 10.5 per cent in 1973 to 8.9 per cent in 1976, while Germany's share rose from 14.4 per cent to 15.7 per cent over the past two years.

Zvi Tenney, economic counsellor at the Israeli Embassy here, said after the new bill became law late on Thursday that it is bound to promote trade relations between France and Israel.

"We hope French firms which are still hesitating to establish economic ties with Israel because of the boycott threat will now feel protected by the law, and therefore more free to act and to have contacts with both the Arab countries and Israel," he said.

Tenney recalled that a number of French firms had lost major deals with Israel to Western competitors who were not afraid of Arab threats.

The economic counsellor said the new legislation followed assurances French Foreign Minister Louis de Guiringaud made while in Israel two months ago. These were that the French government would ensure that its civil servants no longer gave the impression that they were cooperating with the Arab boycott.

Sponsors of the bill included right-wing political writer Raymond Aron, Socialist economist Jacques Attali, Gaullist former Justice Minister Jean Poyer, and Alfred Coste Floret, the French prosecutor at the Nazi war-crimes trials in Nuremberg.

Meshel pledged: No fight
inless Likud gives cause

By LEA LEVAVI
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Histadrut Secretary-General Yehoram Meshel on Friday pledged not to fight the coming Likud-centred Government just for the sake of a fight. But the Labour party's candidate for re-election to be top Histadrut post said the Histadrut will resist any effort to break up its own business enterprises, to create unemployment, or to control salaries without holding down prices and profits (the first has been suggested as a part of Likud economic policy).

Speaking to reporters here, Meshel added that should the new government wish to go with the Histadrut's original idea of an overall agreement to control salaries, prices, profits and taxes, he Histadrut would still be interested in such an arrangement.

He said he would introduce a resolution at the Histadrut convention requiring that every party in the

Histadrut be represented at least 50 per cent by workers' representatives. (The Labour Party's own Histadrut list is so comprised, in accordance with a resolution passed at the Labour Party convention.)

He also said he would recommend new by-laws requiring a vote by secret ballot at every place of employment where a strike is being considered. The strike would then be authorized if two-thirds vote in favour of it.

Meshel said he wants to reorganize the Histadrut's departments into larger units. Thus, for example, the Trades Union Department would now include the academics, who have previously been in a separate department, and Finance and Administration would be in a single department.

As a result, he noted, half the members of the Histadrut Central Committee would be without portfolios.

Defence clerk charged with taking bribes

TEL AVIV (Itim). — A Defence Ministry employee was charged in the Tel Aviv District Court on Friday with accepting a series of gifts from a supplier to ensure preferential treatment of invoices submitted.

The presents listed include an electronic cigarette lighter, IL600 worth of Hamaahir purchase coupons, a rifle case, imported aftershave lotion, a suit of clothes, and a stereo set worth IL6,000 for which the ac-

cused paid only IL1,000. Pinhas Cohen, 40, of Ramat Eshel, who has been employed by the Defence Ministry 14 years, is charged with having received these gifts as bribes from Amnon Avni, owner of a firm in Kiryat Gat, to speed up the processing of invoices Avni submitted to the Transport and Maintenance Department of the Defence Ministry Maintenance Centre, where Cohen had been working since 1972.



Book-lovers at the Hebrew Book Week display in Tel Aviv's Kikar Machebe Yisrael.

Expert: Raise roofs to blow out bad air

HAIFA. — Technion Professor Michael Poreh has a plan to reduce the grave motor-exhaust pollution in Haifa's main streets by up to 75 per cent — without cost to the taxpayer.

In a memorandum to City Hall, Prof. Poreh, who specialises in environmental fluid mechanics in the Faculty of Civil Engineering, proposes that the city allow landlords to add three to four storeys on a number of strategically-placed buildings in main thoroughfares.

Sticking up above the three-to-four-storey buildings that now line Rehov Herzl and its parallel thoroughfares, the higher buildings would act as "striking rods" and help blow the polluting exhausts out of the densely-built and heavily-travelled streets, he said.

In an interview with The Jerusalem Post, Prof. Poreh noted that Haifa's main streets have been turned into canyons by the uninterrupted rows of three-storey buildings lining them. This had reduced the ventilating effect of winds to a point where pollution levels sometimes exceed the local limit.

He added that it is extremely difficult, if not impossible, to foresee the effects of buildings on air pollution by paper and pencil methods, as experience with the Reading D power station in Tel Aviv has amply demonstrated. But simulating conditions in special wind tunnels did make proper planning possible, and

By YAA'COV FRIEDLER
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Dismantling as impractical such expensive and radical solutions as completely rebuilding the whole district, or building alternate traffic ways, he said the relatively new discipline of Wind Engineering, which he studied at Colorado State University, indicated a much more practical solution — the full exploitation of existing winds to ventilate the streets.

Poreh said his Technion department is about to build a special wind tunnel to simulate the situation and work out exact plans for the siting of the new higher buildings. Fortunately, he noted, Haifa has enough wind to make the scheme work during most hours of the day — especially during heavy traffic periods.

He added that it is extremely difficult, if not impossible, to foresee the effects of buildings on air pollution by paper and pencil methods, as experience with the Reading D power station in Tel Aviv has amply demonstrated. But simulating conditions in special wind tunnels did make proper planning possible, and

the tunnel could also be used to help plan the Electric Corporation's new power plants, he said.

Asked about City Hall's response to his proposal, Poreh said it had so far been "disappointing." The city fathers appeared to be bound by out-of-date town-planning statutes prepared during the British Mandate, he said.

He also thought it was high time to start simulation studies of the city's building plans, and noted that the new seven-storey Hamaahbir department store now being completed at the corners of Herzl and Shmaryahu Levin was an example of bad planning. This large building would shut off one of the sources of ventilation for Rehov Herzl, he said, and due to the nature of its business would attract hundreds of vehicles, thus adding to pollution.

"When our wind tunnel is completed, hopefully later this year, it will be possible to avoid such mistakes," he said. Provided, of course, that the city's politicians will listen. The wind tunnel will cost a modest IL200,000 with another \$200,000 for instrumentation.

Doctor charged with causing woman's death during strike

BEERSHEBA (Itim). — A doctor at the Soroka Medical Centre here was indicted on Friday on charges that he caused the death of a diabetic woman by refusing her treatment and sending her to another hospital during the doctors' strike in October last year.

Dr. Daniel Vorobiev, 28, was on duty on October 20 at the Soroka Medical Centre emergency ward. Esther Revah, 56, a diabetic mother of nine was sent to the hospital by her doctor for urgent treatment. The prosecution claims that Dr. Vorobiev refused to examine Mrs. Revah, even though he had seen a document signed by her doctor certifying that the sugar count in her

blood was at a high of 439 milligrams per litre — four times the normal amount.

According to the prosecution, Vorobiev told Mrs. Revah's husband that she should be sent to the Ashdod hospital 70 kilometres away since the two hospitals were at the time alternating in emergency duty.

Mrs. Revah's son took her to Ashdod in his pick-up truck but she died in hospital there.

Vorobiev is charged with causing death and injury through criminal negligence. During the trial 17 witnesses, including medical experts from Beersheba and Ashdod, will testify.

'Put environment protection on cabinet level'

By LEA LEVAVI
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Protection of the environment should be handled at the ministerial level in the new government, Yitzhak Livni, president of the Council for a Beautiful Israel, said Thursday. He was speaking at a press conference marking International Environment Day which falls today.

"We don't mean there should be a separate ministry," he hastened to explain, "but rather that environmental protection should be a function in one of the larger ministries — Interior for example — with a deputy minister in charge of environment. That way, when someone gets up in the Knesset and talks about environmental problems, a minister will feel personally responsible."

Yosef Lapid of "Ma'ariv," a member of the council's board of directors, said he would like to see workers go out on strike for something other than higher pay. They should protest against poor environmental conditions in their places of employment. "We have to educate the public to their right to spend the one-third of their lives spent at work in a clean and comfortable environment."

Int'l seminar on volunteers planned

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — An international seminar on the role of volunteer work in community development will be held at the Mount Carmel International Training Institute in October. Participants from all over the world are expected, including the president of the International Women's Council — a Thai princess — and the director of the British centre for volunteer work.

Esther Herlitz, chairman of the

Volunteer Service Centre, said that in Israel, as in many other countries, the success of the welfare state is causing dangerous alienation between the population and the authorities. Such alienation might eventually endanger democracy, she said. Therefore, the role of volunteers is not only to help the backward but to influence the relationship between the citizen and the "omnipotent bureaucracy," she said.

Sonar aids coastal search for artifacts

By YAA'COV ARDON
Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — Local scientists are conducting underwater archaeological explorations along the northern coast with the aid of sonar. Sonar is an acronym for "sound navigation and ranging," a technique using acoustic waves for the detection and location of objects below water.

A team from Haifa University's Department of Maritime Civilization and its Centre for Maritime Studies, guided by U.S. scientist-inventor Harold Edgerton of M.I.T., have been using sonar to find man-made objects in the waters off Akko and Shavei Zion.

The technique was developed by British scientists during World War II as an anti-submarine device. It involves the transmission of a signal wave below water which is bounced back when it hits an object. It is through the reception of the echo from the target that the size and site of a "target" can be calculated. Porpoises and bats are equipped with sensory organs using the same technique to guide their movements.

The sonar device, a narrow steel tube with fins on the tail (for stability) emits laterally electric impulses to a distance of 200 metres on either side. The objects they hit are recorded automatically. The device, which is towed on a line by a vessel, is known as a side-scan sonar. The trained eye of Prof. Edgerton can tell from movements recorded on a paper roll whether the objects hit by the electric rays are sand or rocks, or remnants of ships.

Prof. Edgerton, who was here last week for his third visit, explained that sonar has been used in the Bay of Corinth to search for remnants of the port town of Hellas, destroyed by an earthquake in 372 BCE and reported by the Greek traveller and historian Pausanias in 280 CE.

Edgerton advised a crew of young archaeologists headed by Dr. Elisha Linder, head of the Maritime Studies Centre, and including experts from other disciplines. "This is the first systematic survey of the coastal waters of Shavei Zion and Akko. When we get indications of man-

made objects, our divers go down to look for them in the hope of finding things of the past, from Phoenician to Venetian ships," Dr. Linder said.

If funding can be arranged, explorations will be continued southward along the coast and to the Red Sea. The survey in the north received cooperation from the Navy, the Geological Institute in Jerusalem and the Institute of Geophysics and Oil Research.

The Haifa University Centre plans to collect enough remnants to plan the reconstruction of a Phoenician vessel. A projected laboratory will gather all data available from written records and archaeological finds in the Mediterranean and the Red Sea, considered the waters in which maritime transportation began in ancient times.

Among the scientists taking part in the research are Prof. Moshe Dotan; Prof. David Yasevici, an expert in sea trade of the Byzantine period and the Middle Ages; Avner Raban, a marine archaeologist; and Sarah Aronson, a historian and expert on Arabic literature.

Thai minister: My country encircled like Israel

By KINUE WEINSTEIN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Comparing Thailand's encirclement "by three Communist countries," with that of Israel "by hostile Arab states," Thai Interior Minister Samak Sundaravey told The Jerusalem Post last week, "I feel that we are very much in the same boat."

Sundaravey, accompanied by his wife and senior Thai police officials, was here for a three day visit on his way to a meeting of the International Labour Organization in Geneva.

Following a busy schedule, the minister left Jerusalem for the north on Friday to visit Agricultural settlements and learn about Israeli techniques for land development. He said that he was especially interested in problems of land reform.

According to Sundaravey, there are two main aspects to the Thai government's land development programme. Owners of over 5,000 acres (10,000 dunams) of land are obliged to sell their excess holdings at low cost to the government, which then resells the land to private farmers. Besides the redistribution of agricultural land, the programme also aims at increasing the land under cultivation by clearing forests.

Sundaravey explained that his countrymen see Israel as a model for Thailand's own future development. Although for the past 10 years there have been a few agricultural cooperatives patterned along the lines of kibbutzim, such communes are not yet popular.

From 1971 to 1972 the minister worked for the Israeli Embassy in Bangkok as a public relations officer and commercial aide.

Sundaravey is the most recent of a series of Thai visitors who have come to Israel lately. Two officials of the Interior Ministry were here to



Samak Sundaravey

observe the elections to the Ninth Knesset, and Princesses Sirindhorn and Chulabhorn spent 10 days in April touring the country.

Mordechai Yedid, Counsellor at the Israeli Embassy in Bangkok, who is currently in Israel for a brief vacation, has several points to make about Israel's popularity in Thailand.

Israel's advice, as a successfully developed young state, is often more relevant than that given by big countries. For example, the Israeli Ambassador once showed the Thai King how a cheap irrigation system could be made with readily available bamboo. In general, the industrialized countries try to introduce overly sophisticated and expensive machinery, Yedid said.

According to Yedid, the Thais are not very responsive to Israeli opposition to a separate Palestinian state. But when he once mentioned that there is a danger that such a state would fall under Communist influence he immediately received overwhelming support.

Parents should get lists of next year's schoolbooks by end of this month

The Education Ministry has notified all schools to supply parents with lists of next year's schoolbooks at least two weeks before the end of the present school year. (The year closes June 30.)

Announcing this on Friday, ministry spokesman Yisrael Cohen said the schools should also hold book-exchange fairs as soon as the lists are published. He added that school principals should include with their lists a note advising parents to do their book-buying early rather than at the end of the summer holidays, when great crowding results.

The letter to schools includes the following detailed instructions:

- No book should be included in the

lists if there is any question about it being used.

- Titles should not be replaced unless they have been in use for at least three years.

- Children should not be required to buy the most recent printing of a book, as long as what they obtain belongs to the approved edition.

- No changes should be made in the book lists once they have been submitted to parents.

- No more than two titles should be changed for each class for a given year.

The ministry also asks teachers to make pupils aware of the need to take good care of their books, so that they may be passed on to younger members of their families or exchanged at book fairs.

'Trial' cement export to Africa

HAIFA. — A trial export shipment of 2,000 tons of cement was loaded in Haifa Port on Friday for an unidentified African country. This is the first cement export in about eight years.

Until now Israel had been a heavy importer of cement to feed the

building boom. A Nesher cement company spokesman told The Jerusalem Post that for the time being there is still no overproduction, but the company was starting a trial export to prepare additional outlets for its cement if a slump develops in the local building industry.

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Michael Hazani Prize for Social Work

A. The Hazani Prize Committee announces the opening of registration of nominations for the annual Hazani Prize which should reach the Secretary of the Committee, Ministry of Health, 8 Rehov Hamitach David, Jerusalem, by Sunday, June 19, 1977.

B. Prize Regulations:

1. The Hazani Prize will be awarded to outstanding workers in the field of Social Services in Israel who have shown outstanding devotion to duty.
2. The Prize is worth IL600 per person.
3. The Prize is awarded annually to people who have contributed to the field of Social Work.
4. Nominations of contestants should be presented to the committee in the form of a report in 3 copies.
5. The committee considers the nominations and their decision is approved by the Minister of Welfare. The committee will be guided in their considerations by the importance of the subject, the contribution to social services in the country and its social implications.
6. The committee is authorized to decide not to award the prize this year should it not find suitable candidates.
7. The committee is not obligated to explain its decision not to award the prize to any particular candidate.
8. The decisions of the committee will be reached according to a majority of opinion.

C. Registration Procedure:

1. A report of the activities of the candidate including those relevant to the considerations of the Hazani Prize should be presented to the committee secretary.
2. The material should be presented in 3 copies, each copy in a separate file.
3. The file should be headed with the subject of the nomination and the date of submission.
4. The person submitting the nomination should sign at the end of the report indicating his position.

[illegible]

THE MIDDLE EAST SCENE

Creating unbreakable U.S. - Saudi ties

By THOMAS LIPPMAN
Washington Post News Service
DHAHRAN, Saudi Arabia. — The Arabian American Oil Company, the world's biggest producer of crude oil, has embarked on a massive expansion and construction programme that is creating a multibillion-dollar web of mutual interest between the U.S. and Saudi Arabia.

Aramco, as the company is generally known, expects to raise its production capacity to 15 million barrels a day by 1982, an increase of 60 per cent over current capacity. The Saudi government has also chosen Aramco to build and operate some of the most ambitious and expensive projects in its national industrialization programme.

With Aramco actively promoting a "key American" policy in its own projects and throughout the country, the company and the government are openly working toward a situation in which the U.S. and Saudi Arabia cannot do without each other. They view the ties as political as well as economic.

The long, difficult negotiations for a complete takeover of Aramco ownership by the Saudi government are continuing. The Saudis hold 60 per cent of the stock and the rest is held by the four oil companies that created Aramco — Standard of California, Texaco, Exxon and Mobil.

Frank Jungers, chairman and chief executive officer of Aramco, said recently that the takeover should be completed by the end of this year, but Aramco's operations will go on as they are and the four American companies will still get most of the oil.

"Agreement has been reached on virtually every item" in the nationalization agreement, Jungers said. "It should be finished this year. Everybody wants to get it over with. But we don't see any great change in Aramco itself."

After the full takeover, Aramco will be an operating company owned by the Saudi government but largely American-managed. According to Jungers and other Aramco and Saudi government officials, it will continue to have exclusive oil production rights in its concession areas over the world's richest oil fields.

In addition to the expansion of its own production capacity, Aramco's major projects include:

- A \$14b. project to gather and distribute more than 4,000 million cubic feet a day of gas that is currently being flared off in the oil fields. Scheduled to begin operations in 1985, this project will turn out ethane, propane, butane and other "associated" petroleum gases to power the country's own industries and to be exported.
- Construction of a 1,200 km. pipeline to transport some of this gas to the new industrial port of Yanbu on the Red Sea.
- Construction and management of a massive electric power network for the eastern province of Saudi Arabia, which Aramco officials say will produce more electricity than is consumed today by the city of Los Angeles.

Development of \$2b. worth of housing, commissaries, dining halls and offices for a work force expected to grow from 20,000 to 35,000 over five years. Of the 20,067 people on the Aramco payroll at the end of last year, 1,722 were Americans, according to the company's annual report.

Looking for oil in the eastern part of the country, offshore and in the vast empty reaches of the desert in the south.

As it has in every year since production began in the 1930's, Aramco last year found more oil than it produced. Aramco figures say that the company lifted, or produced, 3,954 million barrels last year, but their new fields were determined to contain more than that.

The company's known reserves now stand at 177,500 million barrels, more than a quarter of the world total. According to Jungers, "even if we found no new oil, our production would not peak by 1985. We would have to go to 25 million barrels a day to do that."

With the Saudi government as majority owner, and probably soon as total owner, however, Aramco's management officials may not be in a position to turn down new requests from the government to expand their operations still further.

In the company magazine, in the annual report, and in public and private comments, Aramco officials stress that the oil wealth and development boom in Saudi Arabia offer opportunities for the U.S., both in terms of money and in terms of influence. The company functions as a kind of unofficial spokesman for the country, proclaiming the necessity of promoting close ties between the kingdom and the U.S.

They project that the kingdom will be letting another \$30b. in development and service contracts in the next several years, and say that each \$1b. of these that goes to American contractors generates 60,000 jobs in the U.S.

The Saudis like to deal with the Americans, Aramco officials say, and want to give these contracts to U.S. firms where possible. They argue that it is in the American interest to encourage U.S. corporations to compete for these contracts, not hinder them by political considerations such as the anti-boycott legislation now before Congress.

"The only reasonable course open to ensure continuing free and certain access to the oil of Saudi Arabia and the other Arab suppliers is to promote and strengthen a mutually of economic and political interests," says Aramco vice president Joseph Storey. He says that "in its foreign policy, Saudi Arabia has the same basic policy objective as the U.S., peace and stability in the Middle East and the world." The U.S., he argues, would be acting in its own self-interest to strengthen its "close and special relationship with Saudi Arabia."



Moroccan Sahara marchers, in 1975: Spain is now reconsidering Franco's agreement to King Hassan's power play.

Stalemate in the Sahara imperils Hassan's plan for 'greater Morocco'

POLISARIO HQ, SAHARA. — Saharan guerrillas, driving Land-Rovers smeared with oily sand for camouflage, sweep across the vast West African desert harrying Moroccan troops and defying King Hassan's ambitions — and raising war clouds between Morocco and Algeria.

Wiry drivers, swathed in scarves and goggles against the flying sand, race along without map or compass, instinctively dodging the hidden rock which can splinter an axle and diverting the imperceptible track which leads safely down the precipitous gully and up the far side.

The guerrillas belong to the Polisario, the Algerian-backed movement of tribesmen in the phosphate-rich former Spanish Sahara, and they are fighting for independence instead of partition between Morocco and Algeria. They know this desert which they say is theirs and not King Hassan's — with uncanny accuracy. It is the major asset of these tribesmen, traditionally even more renowned as marauders than the neighbouring Moroccans.

"When Moroccan troops marched into the Sahara last year, they deliberately poisoned all the wells they knew, and now only we know where to find water in this desert," a Polisario cadre explains with the smiling self-assurance which is their consistent trait.

Halting later at a spot marked only by a few circling birds, the bearded fighters scooped away sand to make a shallow trough which gradually filled with oozing brackish water, brown but drinkable in the desert.

Polisario, which says the Sahara's right to self-determination was flouted in a dirty deal between Hassan and Spain's rulers during Franco's long death agony, has regrouped a big majority of the territory's estimated 100,000 population in camps inside Algeria or just over the border in the Sahara. While

By JOSEPH FITCHETT

Morocco claims its troops got a warm welcome in the Sahara, these refugees tell horror stories of bombardments and roadblocks to intimidate the Saharans: most fled to Polisario.

Taken in hand by Algeria, Polisario now fields more than 5,000 fighters, led by a hard core of Saharan officers trained in the colonial Spanish desert patrol.

Moroccan prisoners describe the decline of any original enthusiasm among the Moroccans, who are bottled up in their strongholds while Polisario's military reach is being extended daily.

Polisario appears to have neutralised Moroccan airpower which would have been effective in desert terrain. Small reconnaissance aircraft and even American-made F-5 jets have been shot down by shoulder-belt SAM 7 missiles. "Moroccan pilots either fly high and miss us, or else fly low and get hit," guerrillas say.

Polisario units are carrying the war beyond the Sahara itself into Morocco and Mauritania. In the biggest operation yet, Mauritania's vital iron mining complex at Znatez was heavily damaged early this month.

The present stalemate is an intractable small war — Hassan flies his flag over the little towns which have survived from the *Beau Geste* illustrations; Polisario is denying any Moroccan use of the Sahara. Nobody minds about keeping the phosphates in the ground during the current bear market.

Polisario (and Algeria) are crawling a head on Mauritania, a poor state straddling black and Arab Africa which was enticed into the Moroccan alliance when the pickings looked easy. Only increasing Moroccan intervention can shore up the shaky regime there, especially in view of the affinities between the

tribesmen in Mauritania and the Sahara.

Mauritania's disappearance in favour of a Saharan State would satisfy many ambitions, especially Algerian insistence on blocking Moroccan extension southward to form a "greater Morocco," cutting off Algeria from the Atlantic and lengthening the border. The region is rich in iron and perhaps other minerals as well as phosphates.

The stiffening Saharan resistance is challenging the credibility of Hassan on the whole issue, which the Moroccan monarch exploited brilliantly to unify Moroccan ranks and to isolate Algeria's President Houari Boumedienne.

Already Spain's new regime shows signs of reconsidering Franco's acquiescence in the Moroccan powerplay. Western diplomats are increasingly circumspect about Hassan's accusations that Polisario has Cuban military advisers and serves as a Trojan horse for Soviet influence in northwest Africa.

Faced with the Carter administration's reluctance to expand the Moroccan arsenal, King Hassan — like Zaire's Mobutu — turned to France and President Giscard d'Estaing, who has approved the sale of the latest model of Mirage fighter-bomber to bolster the weak Moroccan air force.

A familiar pattern is emerging of escalation in the coming months with all the predictable risks of renewed Algerian military dependence on the Soviet Union and increased Soviet penetration in an influential Arab country which has become increasingly prepared to deal with the West.

Ultimately there is the danger of a Moroccan-Algerian war which would jeopardize the oil-and-gas-based Algerian infrastructure which has emerged since the revolution as the basis for more pragmatic Algerian policies and which is very important to meet Western energy needs.

Unexpected stability in Ba'athist Iraq

By BERND DEBUSMANN

BAGHDAD (Reuters). — Once a plotters' paradise, Iraq has emerged as one of the most stable countries in the Arab world and the odds are that stability is here to stay.

In the nine years since the Ba'ath party took power in a neatly-executed coup, a series of reform measures has given the Iraqi man in the street a more equitable share in the national wealth than in most other Middle East countries — and the party has tightened its grip on every institution of the state.

"Everybody here is fed, clothed and housed," said a middle-class intellectual not particularly enamoured of a system with little scope for individuality, private enterprise, and the expression of independent thought.

"There is no doubt that things here have improved economically, and that counts. The Iraqis are a tough lot to govern. They always grumble, no matter who is in charge. But on the whole, few people here appear to want another change which would throw us back once again."

Senior foreign diplomats here agree that the leadership appears secure, barring a major upheaval in a party so secretive that no outsider can claim detailed knowledge of its internal arguments.

Disputes obviously exist. Last March, two leading members of the Ba'ath Party, Izzat Mustafa and Hassan al-Jassem, were stripped not only of their party posts but also of their membership — an act akin to the public defrocking of a Catholic priest.

In Baghdad, a hotbed of rumour and gossip, there are wildly different versions of what was behind the move. The theory that they lost out in an intricate manoeuvre or more influence sounds as plausible as any other.

"Even if there was more behind it," said a diplomat, "there is no evidence that it was aimed against Saddam Hussein. If it was, he must be stronger now than before."

Hussein, vice-president of the ruling Revolutionary Council and Number Two in the Iraqi hierarchy, is in effective control of the party machinery and acts as the country's prime minister.

President Hassan al-Bakr, 62 and in frail health, is said to control the 158,000-strong army.

Elected assistant general secretary of the party after the 1968 coup, at the age of 31, Hussein was largely responsible for the gradual Ba'ath takeover of all key posts in this ethnically diverse country of 12 million Arabs, Kurds, Assyrians and Turkomans.

A hard-headed pragmatist with a colourful career — he failed in a 1959 attempt to assassinate the then chief of state, Abdel Karim Kassem — he was also the driving force behind the agreement with the Shah of Iran which led to the collapse of the Kurdish rebellion.

Concluded in Algiers in March, 1975, the deal provided for an end to

Iranian support for the Kurdish rebels in exchange for Iraqi concessions on the disputed Shatt al-Arab waterway on the two countries' southern borders.

Since the failed assassination attempt in 1959, Hussein has changed from a party gunman to a suave international negotiator respected even by his opponents.

Ba'ath policy is a mixture of Socialism and pan-Arab nationalism — on Iraqi terms — and Iraqi officials see their country as the chief Arab force against "Imperialism," "reactionary Arab regimes" and "capitalist designs" to bring about a peaceful settlement of the Middle East conflict.

But long-term strategy is not allowed to interfere with the tactical necessities considered essential to build up a country shaken by several upheavals after the 1958 overthrow of the monarchy and before the Ba'ath finally took power in 1968.

"What we mean by imperialism countries," said a political document adopted at the 1974 party congress, are the U.S.A. and those countries in cooperation with U.S. policies of aggression.

"(However) our opposition to the imperialist countries does not prevent us from dealing with them in matters which are in our national interest. This is inevitable in international relations."

While the Soviet Union is Iraq's closest political ally, its main trade partners are Japan, West Germany and the U.S. Iraq relies on Western technology in carrying out major industrial development projects but its armed forces are equipped exclusively with Soviet weapons.

But pragmatism ends where Israel is concerned. Almost 30 years after the creation of the Jewish state, Israel still does not exist in the Iraqi news media.

Iraq is the chief banker of the "Rejection Front" of terrorist organizations. The "Rejection Front" strongly opposes anything less than the destruction of Israel, and is against the establishment of a Palestinian mini-state alongside of Israel. Iraqi agrees, and its view of the Palestinian problem is the main point of dispute with other Arab countries, among them Egypt and Jordan.

The party here is obviously aware of the isolation caused by its uncompromising stand on the Middle East conflict. "Iraq is becoming a revolutionary island surrounded by a sea of imperialism and reactionary influence," the party political report said.

It added: "The revolutionary base which has been established in this part of the Arab World (Iraq) must be preserved at all cost." The prospect of turning the revolutionary base into one of the Arab world's most developed countries appear bright.

Iraqi estimate put oil reserves at almost 100 billion barrels, which, if true, would make them second only to those of Saudi Arabia.

Arms maintenance potential nightmare for U.S.

SELLING ARMS is a fine way to make money and influence people, but it has its awkward side: after-sales service. It is not so much of a problem when the arms are sold to a technically competent customer, who can maintain them himself. But it is turning into a potential nightmare for the United States, over half

By GWYNNE DYER
Special to The Jerusalem Post

of whose foreign arms sales in the past five years have been going to rich but technically backward nations in the Middle East.

The Foreign Relations Committee of the U.S. Senate summed up the

problem late last year, with special reference to the Persian Gulf. "The U.S. assumes the obligation of long-term support for the equipment it has sold," the Committee pointed out. "The purchaser becomes dependent on the U.S. in much the same manner as a local automobile dealer becomes dependent on Detroit."

The two countries that most worried the Senate committee, for obvious reasons, were Iran and Saudi Arabia. In the past five years, Iran has bought approximately \$10.4b. of U.S. weapons, and it is conservatively forecast to buy almost \$10b. more in the next half-decade. Saudi Arabia's arms-buying spree is more recent. In the quarter-century before 1973, it bought only \$600m. of American weapons, but it then proceeded to buy \$4.5b. worth in the following twenty months. In the single year ending August, 1976, however, it ordered an astonishing \$7.5b. of American arms.

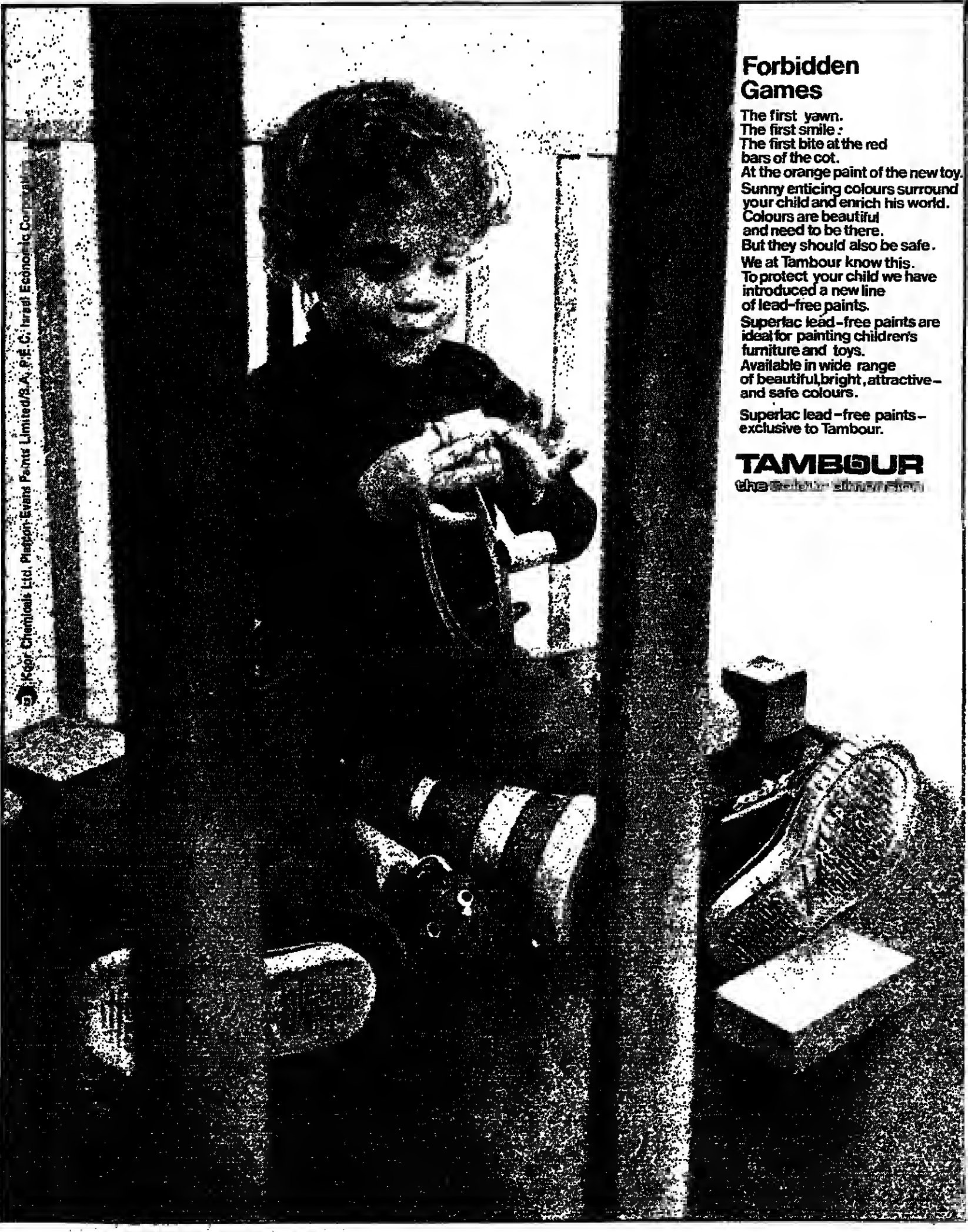
Both Iran and Saudi Arabia unquestionably have reasons of their own. Shiny new weapons keep their soldiers happy and politically safe. Especially in Iran's case, there is a clear intention to develop a force sufficient to deter Iraq — in the short run — and even the Soviet Union — in a possible longer run where the American guarantee became less ironclad. But a large part of the arms build-up of Iran and Saudi Arabia is directed against each other and is concentrated on the Persian Gulf whose shores they share.

Even that might be no cause for alarm in itself. For years the U.S. has supplied weapons to both Israel and Jordan, in the full knowledge that they might one day fight each other again. But those countries (and Egypt, if U.S. arms sales ever get going there) can maintain and use the weapons themselves. The problem is that Iran and Saudi Arabia cannot.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee estimated last August that fifty to sixty thousand American technicians, if not more, would be needed by 1980 merely to help maintain and operate the military equipment already ordered by Iran. Tehran, it concluded, would be unable to go to war "without U.S. support on a day-to-day basis."

Nor could the problem be expected to diminish any time soon. Some of the weapons Iran was buying, such as F-14 fighters and Spruance-class destroyers, were so complex that even the U.S. force had difficulty in keeping them operational.

Saudi Arabia presents the same problem, at a lower level of technological sophistication — but then, the average level of Saudi technical skills is correspondingly lower. Indeed, uncharitable but probably reliable estimates suggest that the ratio of Saudi regular troops to American "experts" is less than two-to-one — a total of some 30,000 American civilians, many of whom have only recently left the armed forces. This could help explain why the Saudi defence budget is virtually identical with Iran's, although its regular forces are only one-sixth the number.



Forbidden Games

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EXHIBITIONS

Tel Aviv Museum, 27 Sderot Shaul Hamelech
DRAWING NOW — Zacks Hall Under the patronage of the International Council of the Museum of Modern Art, New York. Special guided tour of the Exhibition with Michael Ne'eman, Guiding Service, on Tuesday and Saturday at 8:00 p.m.
ANTHONY CARO — TABLE SCULPTURE 1966-1977, Haft Hall, Exhibition organized by the British Council.
AVIVA UZEL — DRAWINGS, Graphics Hall.
Helena Rubinstein Pavilion, 6 Rehov Tarasat
JOSEF KOWDEKA — "GYPSIES" (photographs)
DAN REISINGER — DESIGN 1967-76

LECTURES

Monday, June 6, 1977 at 8:30 p.m.
Series of Lectures: "THE URBAN LANDSCAPE IN THE ART OF THE CLASSICAL PERIOD AND THE 20th CENTURY" (Series 2): "The urban landscape in the drawing of the early 20th century," by Dr. Adina Meir, University of Tel Aviv.

CONCERTS

Wednesday, June 8, 1977 at 8:30 p.m.
In cooperation with the ISRAELI COMPOSERS' LEAGUE
PERFORMERS' FORUM
Daniel Benyamini — viola
Stella Richmond — soprano
Ken Kron — percussion
Milka Lacka — piano
Works by Arthur Gelbrun, Josef Tal, Odedo Partos, Beniamini Bar-Am

Thursday, June 9, 1977 at 8:30 p.m.
Piano Recital
VERA LINGYEL
Dallapiccola — *Quadrone Musicale di Annalibera*; M. Gassner — *Toccata* (World Premiere); J.S. Bach — *Two Choral Preludes*, Chromatic Fantasy and Fugue; Mark Kopytman — *For Piano I* (First Tel Aviv Performance); Schumann — *Kreisleriana*; Michael Barolsky — *Pastorale* (World Premiere).

Saturday, June 11, 1977 at 8:30 p.m.
THE KIBBUTZ CHAMBER ORCHESTRA
Conductor Noam Sherif
Soloist — Margalit Gafni (Auto)
Rosenin — *Sonata for strings*, No. 1; Andre Hajdu — *The Prophet of Truth and the Prophet of Deceit* (First Tel Aviv Performance); Mozart — *Concerto for Flute and Orchestra in G Major*; Schoenberg — *Verklarte Nacht*.
Visiting Hours: Sun, Mon, Wed, Thurs, 10 a.m.—5 p.m. (Library 10 a.m.—4 p.m.); Tue, 10 a.m.—1 p.m., 4—10 p.m. (Library 10 a.m.—1 p.m.); Fri, 10 a.m.—2 p.m. (Library 10 a.m.—1 p.m.); Sat. night, 7—11 p.m.

The Museum Building, Sderot Shaul Hamelech, will be open on Saturday, 10 a.m.—1 p.m., entrance free. The New Building will be open on Saturday, 10 a.m.—1 p.m., entrance free.

JOIN THE FRIENDS OF THE TEL AVIV MUSEUM!

SPORTS

Cricket team leaders picked for Maccabiah

By JACK LEON, Jerusalem Post Sports Reporter

TEL AVIV. — All-rounder Noah Davidson has been named to lead Israel in the six-nation cricket tournament of next month's 10th Maccabiah. His vice-captain is to be Mike Mohlblatt.

Davidson and Mohlblatt are filling these positions on the national team for the fourth time, the partnership having started at the ninth Maccabiah — when cricket was first introduced at the games.

Competing in the 50-over tournament are Australia, Britain, India, Israel, South Africa and the U.S.

After a successful cricket career in his native Bombay, Davidson settled here in 1969. Since then, he has played for Israel in every single representative match or series.

London-born Mohlblatt, another all-rounder, is a former member of the MCC ground staff at Lords, world headquarters of the game. He won his first cap for Israel in 1972, shortly after immigrating here.

The names of the other 13 players chosen for the games will be announced this week, according to Ivan Kantor, chairman of both the Israel Cricket Association (ICA) and the Maccabiah selection committee. The 15 were chosen from an original squad of 30, which has been undergoing regular training since March.

The competition, to be held on a league basis, will take place at Tel Aviv University and Kibbutz Yitzhar, near Afula.

The 1978 Maccabiah cricket tournament was won by South Africa, which defeated Australia by an astonishing one run in the final match, to leave the Australians with the silver medal.

(Next month's games will mark the rare appearance overseas of a South African team in competitive cricket, with the Republic now subject to a world-wide cricketing boycott, probably more complete than in any other sport.)

The ICA's 1977 league season is now well under way, with the participation of 18 teams. In the six-club National League, "Young Ashdod" lead the table after the first two rounds. League "B" consists of 13 teams, divided into central and southern sections.

In September, the ICA is to host a high-calibre representative side from Northern Ireland, Kantor reported. The tourists' four fixtures here will include a two-day "Test" against the National XI.



Noah Davidson

Top tennis juniors play in England tomorrow

Jerusalem Post Sports Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Israel's top tennis juniors, Shai Puni, Hagit Tzabari and Tami Levin, left for London on Friday to play on grass in England.

Tzabari and Levin, both 17, make their bow tomorrow at Chichester in Sussex, where they will join Pauline Peled, Israel's leading woman player. Peled, 27, won the singles title in 1974, the year she was ranked 20th in the world.

The three girls will then move to nearby Eastbourne to represent Israel in the 15th annual Federation Cup, the 33-nation international team tennis competition for women, which is sponsored by Colgate to the tune of \$30,000. Israel starts its challenge with a match against India. The tournament takes place from June 13 to 18.

(Helena Ruhnstein, Israel, a division of Colgate, gave a reception for Tzabari and Levin in Tel Aviv last week.)

Following the Federation Cup, Tzabari competes at Junior Wimbledon for the third successive year and it is hoped that Levin will also be invited to take part there, local Lawn Tennis Association general-secretary Bezalel Ryal told The Jerusalem Post on Friday.

The highly-rated Puni, also 17, is this week competing in the Merseyside championships in Liverpool, in company with Israel's two leading men racquets, Yair Wertheimer and Shlomo Glickstein.

Following one or two more tournaments, Puni will end his short U.K. tour by appearing at Junior Wimbledon for the second time.

Wertheimer and Glickstein are hoping to be accepted for both the singles and doubles events of the Wimbledon Qualifying Tournament at Roehampton, London, in mid-June. Peled, now attempting a comeback after temporary retirement, hopes to be accepted for the Wimbledon championships without being asked to qualify — she has already played there twice.

Few results are to hand from Peled, Wertheimer and Glickstein, who have been competing in Europe and the U.K. for the past month.

However, last week Peled was defeated in the opening round of the tournament at Beckenham, near London, which she also won three years ago. Peled went out 4-6, 3-6 to top British girl Corrinne Molesworth. At the West of Scotland championships in Glasgow, Glickstein reached the singles third round, before being beaten 6-3, 3-6, 6-4 by prominent English junior Jarrett. Wertheimer lost in the second round of the singles, while in the doubles the two Tel Aviv Maccabi stars got as far as the quarter-finals.

All six Israelis are returning home early next month to play in the tennis tournament of the 10th Maccabiah, which starts on July 12.

Israel bowled over in world championships

WORTHING, England. — Israel tied with Jersey for last place in the pairs division of the Women's World Lawn Bowls championships after the final round here yesterday. In the triples, Israel came in ninth in a field of 14.

Edith Cohen-Mintz and Molly Skudawitz bowed to the Welsh team in the final rounds, which took the gold medal in the triples, while Hongkong took top prize in the pairs.

Brenner, Berkowitz in Maccabiah opening

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Israel's Olympic swimmer Dan Brenner, of Haifa Maccabi, will take the oath on behalf of all Maccabiah participants at the opening ceremony of the 10th games on July 12, it was announced yesterday.

Tel Aviv Maccabi basketball star Mickey Berkowitz is to carry the torch at the opening, which takes place at the Ramat Gan Stadium.

Flyweight record: lifts 177½ kilos

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Flyweight Meir Daluya of Tel Aviv Maccabi yesterday set up a new national record at weightlifting, lifting 177½ kilos to beat the previous best of 176 kilos in this division.

Daluya set up the record in the national weightlifting championships held at Beit Shimon in Givataim.

The new champions are: flyweight, Daluya; featherweight, Issachar Moshe, Tel Aviv Maccabi, 180 kilos;bantamweight, Zvi Adler, Zichron Ya'acov Hapoel, 193 kilos; lightweight, Alex Mendel, Tel Aviv Maccabi 222½ kilos; middleweight, Avraham Lavevili, Acre Hapoel, 255½ kilos; light heavyweight, Shlomo Feid, Kiryat Eitam Hapoel, 250 kilos; medium heavyweight, Yerubim Barak, Tel Aviv Maccabi, 250 kilos; heavyweight, Adrian Chodorog, Acre Hapoel, 272½ kilos.

Dutch soccer champions play here tomorrow

Jerusalem Post Sports Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The Dutch soccer champions, Ajax of Amsterdam, arrived last night for tomorrow's game against an Israel league selected at the Bloomfield Stadium, which starts at 5.30 p.m.

The appearance in Israel of a top-notch European team at the tail end of the soccer season has become an annual event organized by "Yediot Aharanot." The event marks the naming of "Israel Footballer of the Year." Vicky Pareiz, the Tel Aviv striker, is the paper's selection this year.

Both the Israel team possibilities and Ajax will train today. Ajax were expected here with most of their internationals, including Europe's top goalscorer Rudi Hiele and Rudi Kroll, Johan Dobbassa and Wim Surber. Tessa La Ling, described as "the new Cruyff" is also expected to be in the team.

The Israel side will be chosen from Sorinov or Kabillo, in goal, Bello, Leon, Gad Machness, Topolansky, Avi Cohen, Yerushalmi, Malkin, Oz, Spiegel, Lieberman, Peretz, Dami, Tahak, Oded Machness, Turk and Romano.

In its last appearance in Israel 10 years ago, Ajax beat the Israel national team 6:1, the heaviest home defeat inflicted on Israel by a club eleven.

Israel hoopsters downed by Brazil

TEL AVIV. — The Israel basketball team lost its first game in its South American tour on Thursday night, going down 73:84 to Brazil after trailing 40:41 at halftime.

Israel was due to play its second game against Argentina in Buenos Aires this morning.

These are return games in the inter-continental competition, in which Israel has so far notched four home wins and lost two games (against the U.S. and Brazil).

The national team has four more games to play on its current tour, which is considered an excellent preparation for the forthcoming European championship in Belgium.

Teen-age tennis upset

Jerusalem Post Staff

TEL AVIV. — Unseeded 17-year-old Jonathan Stamler of Herzliya Pituah scored an upset win in the regional schoolboys championships at the Ramat Hasharon Tennis Centre on Thursday.

Stamler, of the Tikhon Behadash school of Tel Aviv, beat No. 2 seed Tal Solman, 17, of the Ben Zvi school of Kiryat Ono, 5:7, 6:4, 6:1 in the final. Fifty boys took part in the championships.

Hava Coriat, 16, of Herzliya High School beat Dahlia Soltz of the same school to win the girls' event.

Seminar on Jewish sports at Wingate

RAMAT GAN. — Forty overseas participants from six countries are due here for the second international seminar on the history of Jewish physical education and sport, which is being held at the Wingate Institute in conjunction with next month's 10th Maccabiah.

The four-day seminar will be attended by another 40 local participants, according to Maccabi World Union archives and museum director, Arthur Hanak.

This will be one of several international conferences taking place within the framework of the Maccabiah, all of which are being run by the organizing committee of the 10th games. Others will deal with sports medicine, and law in sport, while in addition there will be a seminar for Jewish physical education instructors.

Bridge and chess tournaments are also to be held as special events in conjunction with the coming Maccabiah.

SHCHARANSKY

(Continued from page one)

others have been arrested or have emigrated.

Among those arrested were Shcharansky, Alexander Ginzburg and the group's founder Yuri Orlov. Nothing has been heard of the last two since they were detained in early February, but Sakharov said the serious charge against Shcharansky indicated that strong measures would likely be taken against the others as well.

"We are waiting now to see what happens," Sakharov said. "I believe that this is a very critical time, when much is being decided about the fate of our country, and maybe about the long-term future of the whole world."

In Washington, a well-known U.S. trial lawyer asserted on Friday that the Soviet Union cannot stop international criticism of its civil rights violations by arresting more Russian dissidents.

Attorney Edward Bennett Williams called the Soviet government "the most repressive society in the history of the world" and urged other lawyers to join in demands for fair trials for the dissidents.

Williams, who was detained by Russia, a novelist Alexander Solzhenitsyn to help defend dissident Alexander Ginzburg, was refused a Soviet visa on Thursday.

Williams was supported in his statements by members of the U.S. Congress as he testified before the Congressional commission monitoring the 1975 Helsinki accords.

Senator Robert Dole of Kansas said: "The only conclusion I can reach is that the Soviet Union is engaging in deliberately provocative behavior designed to test America's commitment to human rights."

He urged support for President Carter on the issue and said, "we cannot allow the Soviets to scare us into adopting a softer posture."

In Israel, Shcharansky's brother-in-law said yesterday he believes the espionage investigation against Shcharansky is aimed at "destroying all that remains of Jewish life in the Soviet Union."

Michael Stiglitz said in a radio interview: "It is important for them (the Soviet authorities) to cut the aliyah connections, to cut the stream of information about the movement, about Jewish life in the Soviet Union." Stiglitz was also an activist before he was allowed to emigrate.

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Open Letter to Israel's Zionist Parties

In the period prior to the constitution of the ninth Knesset, the Knesset's various committees, and the formation of the new government, the World Sephardi Organization, which incorporates Sephardi organizations and associations of Jews from oriental countries, has considered all aspects of the inclusion of the Sephardi and oriental communities in the social and political bodies that manage the affairs of this country.

The Executive of the Federation has taken note of the important achievements that have followed years of struggle, achievements consisting of the inclusion of members of the Sephardi and oriental communities in the government — three ministers and a deputy minister, in the Knesset — the Speaker, Deputy Speakers, Chairman of the Foreign Affairs and Security Committee and Chairman of the Labour Committee, and in other branches — Directors General of Ministries, advisors and ambassadors.

Members of the Sephardi and oriental communities constitute more than 10% of the voters who supported the Zionist parties, and they are entitled to demand from these parties that in forming the government and the national executive bodies, the situation achieved in the 29 years of the State be continued, namely, that appropriate representation of members of the oriental communities be given in the government and government institutions.

If the members of all communities are not thus equitably represented, we may well see an exacerbation of the inequalities between the various social strata, and this could endanger the unity and social harmony of the sections of the Jewish people in Israel and the Diaspora.

At this difficult time when important national decisions have to be made, the Israel Executive of the Federation feels bound to issue a call for the continued inclusion of members of the Sephardi and oriental communities in the government, the Knesset and all national and public bodies, in order that these communities may have a real say in the making of decisions that affect the whole House of Israel.

Israel Executive, World Sephardi Federation

Tel Aviv, June 1, 1977

Regarding Companies Order in the matter of: Israel Weaving Enterprise Ltd. — in Liquidation.

NOTICE OF SALE

A weaving factory for towels and ready-made products is hereby offered for sale. The offer includes:

- 1) Machines, equipment, tools, trucks, furniture and office equipment.
- 2) Stock of the factory and the ready-made department which includes finished products, items in the production process, raw materials and ancillary materials.
- 3) Rights of rental of the above mentioned enterprise including the rights to the production floor, production department offices, stores and service rooms in the building situated at 166 Rehov Gihonim Yisrael, Tel Aviv.
- 4) Trade name and Trade Mark of the firm.

For further information and in order to arrange a visit to the factory, interested persons should contact the office of the liquidator, Tel. 03-56031.

Each offer should include an overall price offer for sections 1, 2, 3 and 4 as well as detailed sums offered for each section separately. Offers should include a bank draft to the order of the liquidator for 10% of the price offered.

Offers in writing will be accepted until 12 noon, July 4, 1977 and should be sent to the liquidator's office — 3 Rehov Ahuzat Ezyit, Tel Aviv.

The liquidator is not obliged to accept the highest offer or any other submitted.

The sale is subject to the confirmation of the District Court.

O. Balas; C.P.A. (Ist.)
Liquidator of the Israel Rozen Weaving Enterprise Ltd. — in Liquidation.

The Hebrew University of Jerusalem announces a vacancy for a

Director

in the Fermentation Unit

to serve as Director of the activities of the Fermentation Unit, including responsibility for planning and execution of research and development projects; budgeting; selection and training of personnel. The Director will have overall responsibility for managing the Unit composed of 5-6 senior scientists and 5-10 other staff.

Qualifications: Experience in management of research and development, preferably with background in microbiology, biochemistry or chemical engineering.

Conditions of Employment: According to the qualifications of the candidate. A University appointment offering the possibility of supervising student research and teaching can be arranged. Employment by special contract.

Applications in writing and accompanied by curriculum vitae, should be sent to the Personnel Department, the Hebrew University, Jerusalem, by June 13, 1977, marked "Candidate for Post No. 90/77."

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Diving Safaris to Ras Abu Galum on: July 10; August 14; September 11; October 9

Diving Safaris to Ras Muhammed on: June 26; July 24; August 28; September 25

Details and Registration: Neviot Diving Centre, Doar Eilat, Tel. 059-6191, 3667.

United Nations Disengagement Observer Force

TENDER Provision of Laundry Service / Golan Heights

Laundries in the Tiberias area are invited to submit tenders for the provision of a laundry service to the Observer Force on the Golan Heights. Those wishing to tender should contact Mr. D. Tsouros, UNTSO, P.O.B. 490, Jerusalem, Tel. 716223/6, ext. 396, not later than June 15, 1977.

Israel Lands Administration Or Yehuda Local Council

Build Your House in Or Yehuda

The Israel Lands Administration announces registration for the allocation of 32 plots for the erection of 96 build-yourself apartments within the framework of the above scheme. Registration will open at 9 a.m. on Tuesday, June 7, 1977 and will close on Tuesday, August 8, 1977 at 12 noon.

Only residents of Or Yehuda are entitled to register.

Further details and a prospectus are available from the offices of the Or Yehuda Local Council and at the Tel Aviv District Office of the Israel Lands Administration, 88 Rehov Petah Tikva, Tel Aviv during normal working hours.

Dogma or consent?

TODAY THE COALITION TALKS between the Likud and the Democratic Movement for Change are scheduled to be resumed. Two divergent views have emerged from these negotiations: the Likud conferees have tended to emphasize the positive, while DMC spokesmen have chosen to stress the difficulties obstructing agreement.

To be sure the Likud, arithmetically, can form a narrowly-based coalition with the religious parties and without the DMC. But it is doubtful whether such a Government would be able to endure for very long. Thus while the DMC does not have the leverage to prevent establishment of a government without it, it nevertheless has impressive bargaining power.

Certainly on the question of Cabinet seats the Likud's reported offer to the DMC of three seats is generous. And presumably on issues like electoral reform and the length of time before implementation the two parties should be able to work out a compromise. The principal obstacle to agreement revolves around foreign policy, and specifically the status of Judea and Samaria. On this point the two parties face each other with seemingly opposing views. Mr. Begin opposes territorial compromise, while the DMC advocates its necessity. (The shadow of Mr. Dayan and his views looms somewhat ambiguously between the two.)

What is at stake in this conflict of positions is not only whether Mr. Begin and his party intend to interpret the results of the elections as a mandate for a policy of ideological purity or a mandate for leadership in the name of national consensus.

Historically our parties never interpreted election results in purely or monistic terms. In Israel's early years, when Mapai dominated the scene, it was always well aware that the electoral pluralities which gave it power, never gave it the right to implement a programme of doctrinal socialism. It always refrained, meticulously, from moving beyond consensus to dogma.

Mr. Begin and his Likud colleagues will similarly have to make a choice between doctrine and the limits of its application in the real world. The talks with the DMC are the first such test.

Perhaps it would be useful were Mr. Begin to cut short the mission of his emissary to the U.S., Shmuel Katz, and call him back for a first-hand report on the tenor of opinion in the U.S. — both in Washington and among American Jewish leaders. This could help in enabling the Likud to put into larger political context the differences with the DMC.

POSTSCRIPTS

AS A footnote to the recent item about a survivor of the Titanic disaster comes news that there is now a plan to recover the vessel from its watery grave in mid-Atlantic. She lies some 4000 metres deep about 400 miles south of Newfoundland. Inside her are the mortal remains of the 1503 passengers and crew who drowned. Their possessions and valuables stored in the strong-room may be worth as much as £80 million.

The architect of the plan to raise the Titanic is a middle-aged Englishman named Douglas Woolley. He wants to place nylon bags inside the ship's hull and then pump millions of gallons of oil into them. The oil would gradually rise to the surface, bringing the hull with it.

Lloyds of London, who underwrote the original loss, don't think the plan is feasible but Woolley has gone ahead and formed the Titanic Salvage Company. If his plan works, a maze of legal problems would result. All the documents have disappeared and there is only a facsimile of the "Broker's Slip."

Who would be able to claim the riches believed to be in the ship's strong-room — the descendants of the victims or the salvors? That is the question, says the World Features Service story.

NO WONDER the English firm of Marks and Spencer has such an enviable reputation for service.

An Anglo-Jewish grandmother about to visit her Israeli grandchild went shopping in vain at various branches of M & S for a special sweet in the shape of a chocolate football. In despair, she sent a plea in verse to the firm's Customers' Enquiries department asking where chocolate footballs could be found.

Within a week, she got a reply — also in verse — from the head office of Marks and Spencer in Michael House. It ran in part as follows:

"On thank you for your tale of woe But for footballs, You'll have far to go.

Footballers are no longer making. For no money they were taking.

Although in answer to your plea, Chocolate Eggs you will soon see.

We enclose two tubes of these. Hoping your grandson will be pleased.

Thank you for your interesting letter. And sorry we can't do any better."

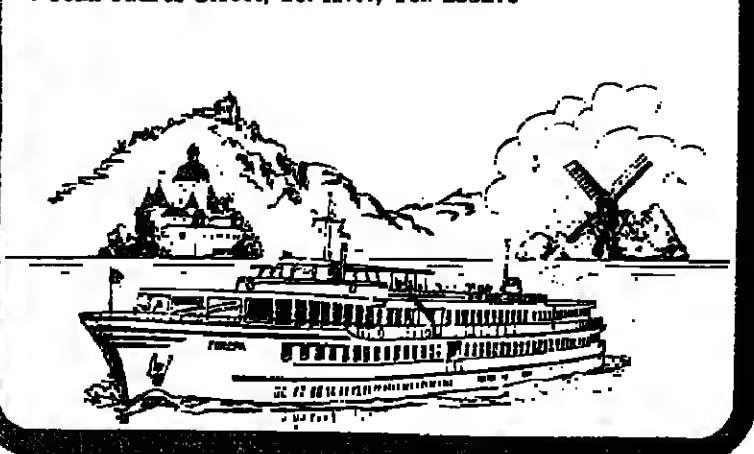
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IN ORDINARY circumstances, I would much rather see Prof. Yigael Yadin as Minister of Social Betterment or as Deputy Prime Minister in charge of revamping government operations than as Foreign Minister. Not only because it was these matters that the Democratic Movement for Change stressed in its platform, but because if the DMC does not do these jobs, they won't be done as well, if at all.

But if the only way to block the appointment of Moshe Dayan as Foreign Minister is for the DMC to insist that this portfolio go to Yadin, the DMC could not do a greater service than that. Nor should it acquiesce in Dayan's appointment as Minister in Charge of the Territories or anything else.

Dayan's nomination has been welcomed for a variety of reasons, not all of which hang together.

It is said that a Begin-Weizman-Dayan team would work together better than the Rabin-Peres-Alon triumvirate; that Dayan (this is his credit) is a political trickster — and a successful one; that he is a hero to many American Jews; that U.S. political leaders think well of him — and that it is the Americans who really count; that he knows how to talk to the Arabs; that only Dayan can sell Menachem Begin's viewpoint to President Carter; that Begin's selection of him provides the first glimmer of hope for some measure of flexibility in a Likud government's foreign policy; that the difference between Begin and Dayan is merely one of style and tactics; that no-one but Dayan can get us to allow the re-examination of parts of Judea and Samaria.

Apparently, he is all things to all men.

"The call to Dayan to come in shows that Begin isn't exclusively partisan." So Rabbah Alexander Schindler, chairman of the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations.

"Dayan was selected primarily because his views on the major foreign policy issues are as close to Mr. Begin's as is humanly possible." So my colleague, Yosef Goebl, in these columns on May 31.

"A DIPLOMAT," it is said, "is a man who is sent abroad to lie for his country." And in this imperfect world we accept that as a fact of life.

But if the only way to block the appointment of Moshe Dayan as Foreign Minister is for the DMC to insist that this portfolio go to Yadin, the DMC could not do a greater service than that. Nor should it acquiesce in Dayan's appointment as Minister in Charge of the Territories or anything else.

But if the only way to block the appointment of Moshe Dayan as Foreign Minister is for the DMC to insist that this portfolio go to Yadin, the DMC could not do a greater service than that. Nor should it acquiesce in Dayan's appointment as Minister in Charge of the Territories or anything else.

READERS' LETTERS

BEGIN'S PAST AND HIS FUTURE

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post
Sir, — Having read Judith Ben-Eliesser's article on the career of Menachem Begin (May 27), I was appalled by the nerve of a former member of an underground terrorist organisation using your newspaper to explain why a Jewish terrorist is a freedom fighter and a Palestinian terrorist is a murderous guerrilla. Surely if, as a nation, we have to show our prospective prime minister to the world in as good a light as possible, it is best done by people who were not involved in the same bloody deeds.

Personally, the one good point I can find in Begin's electoral victory is that even if he is an extremist, at least he will be a democratically elected prime minister, unlike Arafat, Assad and the rest.

RIKKE DUVEEN
Kibbutz Gaied.

TAKING THE POST TO TASK

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post
Sir, — Since the election day upset, your editorials, special features, interviews, etc. have been less enthusiastic than they should have been in view of the long list of investigations, instances of corruption, strikes, non-compliance with return-to-work orders, and bureaucratic inefficiency which have plagued the country for the past 30 years.

It behooves the prestigious Jerusalem Post, the only English-language newspaper in Israel and one of the leading ones in the Middle East, to realize that people and situations are not static and not to hide its editorial head in the sand at the first sign of progress after stagnation.

The highly respected Post, with its large overseas readership, should stop using outworn terms of reference and refer fairly to the two major parties in Israel as Labour and Conservative.

ELEESHEVA BAT-BONEH
Haifa.

POLITENESS IN HIGH PLACES

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post
Sir, — In civilized countries, it is customary for the head of a losing party at an election, when acknowledging defeat, to address a few pleasant remarks to the successful adversary. While such civil words do not obligate anyone to anything, they are a positive contribution to the tone of civic life of the country.

It is a pity that Mr. Peres was unable to find any such civil words when he conceded defeat. Especially in our country, the example of politeness in high places would have had a beneficial effect.

ELIEZER BERKOVITS
Jerusalem.

CARTER'S POLICY

Sir, — Israeli and foreign commentators have not given sufficient weight to President Carter's decision to veto the Kfir deal which, in my opinion, was the example of the factors which brought down the Labour Government. Next came Carter's wavering on co-production rights for the F-16's. Now the Americans are "stunned" and "shocked" at the results, but they themselves weakened their partner for peace negotiations.

RIMAT GAN.

BUY THE BEST!
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COOKY Roasting Bags
Delightful Dishes, Clean Oven

The Dayan affair: a question of ends and means

ARYEH RUBINSTEIN examines the arguments that have been adduced to justify the proposed appointment of Moshe Dayan as Defence Minister in

the Likud government under Menachem Begin, and finds them all lacking in persuasion.

— even for the diplomats of Israel, that light unto the nations. (Cavour, on the other hand, claimed to have discovered the art of fooling diplomats: "I speak the truth and they never believe me.") Diplomats lie. It is their stock-in-trade.

But the notion that some super-confidence-man can sell something to the Americans that they will buy from no-one else reflects a contemptuous and simplistic view of the former peanut farmer from Georgia and that professor with the unpronounceable name.

Okay, you say, but at least if Dayan fails, we can take consolation in the knowledge that he was our shrewdest salesman. If he doesn't swing it, we'll know that no-one else could have done any better.

Fair enough — if we knew what Dayan stands for and what the "it" is that he is supposed to swing. Perhaps he really was selected to preside over our withdrawal from Judea and Samaria?

It is an interview broadcast by BBC's Panorama programme on Sunday night, Dayan said he thought he could negotiate between Begin and Carter. This is presumably one of Dayan's wisecracks. But what is it supposed to mean? Does Begin accept that formulation of Dayan's task?

If only we could be sure that Dayan will lie for his country, and not to it. Or to his Prime Minister.

Addressing the DMC's national council last Monday, Prof. Amnon Rubinstein asked a few pointed questions. "Will we be able to believe one word he says as Foreign Minister? Will we be able to believe his reports? Will others be able to believe what he says in Israel's name?" This was no mere rhetoric.

When Dayan was Chief of Staff and the late Moshe Sharett was Prime Minister, Dayan withheld vital information from Sharett. Has the coped changed his spots? Whenever he could get away with it, Dayan has always conducted his own policy. Laws, established procedures, prescribed channels of authority were made for a lesser breed. He has a basic contempt for the democratic process.

Just because Begin failed to persuade Labour to join a national unity government is no reason for the Likud leader to go to the other extreme. In a miracle of understatement, Simha Ehrlich described Dayan as "a controversial figure." What unity and pregnancy have in common is that you cannot have "a little bit" of either. Could any other Foreign Minister conceivably create more disunity?

WHEN MENACHEM BEGIN received a delegation of heretofore parents last Sunday evening, he "reassured" them that he would never appoint Dayan as Minister of Defence or to any post that touched in the slightest degree on defence. This because he had not forgotten Dayan's role in, and responsibility for, the blunder of the Yom Kippur War.

Begin hasn't forgotten, but Dayan had nothing to forget. He never admitted anything beyond Ministerial responsibility for the blunder. Having admitted that, however, he did not have the decency to resign. Dayan falls back on the report of the Agranat Committee. On Sunday's BBC programme he said, once again, that the report cleared him of responsibility and that there was nothing more to be said on the subject.

But the Agranat Committee by no

means cleared Dayan. The Committee adopted the rule that it would not attempt to determine the measure of responsibility of "the political level." That, the committee decided, was beyond its scope. That was a question of Ministerial responsibility. Let the Government — and the people — decide.

Whether the committee had been wise in so delimiting its functions was the subject of intense controversy at the time. Particularly when this rule was applied to the Minister of Defence, Dayan, after all, had always taken an active personal role in the day-to-day operations of the Defence Forces.

If the Bar-Lev Line had been manned in a slipshod manner, it was asked, could Dayan be absolved of responsibility, and not just responsibility as the Minister in charge? If the Chief of Staff could be faulted for not having mobilized the reserves earlier, how could Dayan be absolved of having objected to Rav-Aluf Eliazar's request, at 5:30 a.m., on Yom Kippur, for authorization to proclaim a general mobilization — thus delaying matters until 8 a.m., when Golda Meir resolved the dispute in favour of Eliazar?

But Dayan says that the Agranat Committee has given him a clean bill of health.

In the spring of 1975, Dayan addressed a Hebrew University student audience. Asked to comment on his responsibility for the Yom Kippur War debacle, he replied: "I don't have a troubled conscience. I don't have a guilty complex."

It is this callousness that is the over-riding reason why Dayan is not fit to be Foreign Minister. Or to represent Israel in any capacity.

IT IS MY GUESS that Yisrael Kargman will go down in history for

his characterization of Dayan's casual betrayal of Labour a week after the elections, when he called it "political prostitution."

There is little to be added to all that has already been written about Dayan's defective sense of loyalty. But I have always understood that an act of prostitution requires two partners. And that is what makes Begin's offer to Dayan even more amazing.

For Begin has been one of the most persistent defenders of the sanctity of democratic procedures. He has an enviable reputation for sticking to his principles. Even his opponents have respect for his integrity. How, then, could he have given such a slap in the face to the Likud voters?

I will not attempt to compete with all the analysts and pseudo-analysts of the election results. But one thing is undeniable. If the nomination of Dayan for Foreign Minister was a surprise to Simha Ehrlich, it was certainly also a surprise to the ordinary Likud supporter.

Perhaps most of the over 580,000 citizens who voted for Likud do welcome Dayan's appointment. I don't know. But that is irrelevant. This point is that thousands — perhaps tens of thousands — of Likud voters would have voted differently if they had known what was in the offing. Would one be exaggerating if one said that they were victims of fraud?

After all, if Dayan's flirtation with the Likud in the days before the filing of the Knesset lists did not end in marriage, it was not just because Dayan did not obtain the political undertakings he sought. There were voices in the Likud leadership that wondered whether Dayan, still identified with the negative aspects of the Yom Kippur War, would actually be an electoral asset. Even if Dayan had been willing, Simha Ehrlich may well have vetoed him at the last minute, as he did Avik Shalom.

Even those who applaud the Dayan nomination agree that it was not made under the most proper circumstances. But they think that that is secondary. Writing in "Ha'aretz" last Sunday, Gershon Schocken said that if Dayan's appointment would serve Israel's interests, we should ignore the fact that it was "in bad taste." I beg to differ.

It was a wise man who said, "We can never be sure about our ends. That is why the means are so important." □

HELENA GAFNI

Jerusalem.

COMPETENT PEOPLE ARE NEEDED

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post
Sir, — I refer to your editorial of May 20, "The new broom."

It seems to me that the statements, "Mr. Begin's team are entrusted with power, for a limited period of time" and that the civil servants as well as the Likud should remember that, constitute a far reaching prophecy in view of the fact

that we are only at the very start of this "limited" period.

I think it is wrong to worry about the coming changes in top civil service posts and to advocate fewer dismissals. If all the top men in key positions and in our civil service had been so competent and had not put "the party" before everything else, our financial and economic situation would be in a much better shape.

I do not know whether the Align-

ment "has temporarily lost the voters' confidence" or whether it will take them a longer time to win it back, but I hope that quite a few of these top people will be replaced in order to have competent and properly qualified men at the right place, men who will always be aware that their employer is the State of Israel.

HELENA GAFNI

Jerusalem.

10 Years Since the Six Day War

Peace has not been achieved — Occupation of the territories led to the 1,000 day War of Attrition and to the Yom Kippur War, in which thousands of people on both sides were killed.

Security has not been achieved — A new war may break out. Israel has never been so isolated in the international arena as she is today.

The younger generation is the main sufferer in all wars.

The annexationist, anti-labour policy of the Alignment government prepared the way for the rise to power of the Likud.

The increased strength of the Likud increases the danger of war.

Begin has announced his plans for annexation of the West Bank and for increased settlement in the territories — plans which are likely to lead to a new war.

We call for a united struggle by all the forces of peace in Israel, in order to prevent a new war, a war that could be more destructive than all its predecessors.

No more wars!
Peace is essential and possible!

The Democratic Front for Peace and Equality has a realistic and just peace plan:

- Peace will be based on the recognition of the rights of peoples and countries in our region, including Israel and the Arab Palestinian people.
- Israel must withdraw from all areas occupied in the Six Day War. The borders of June 4, 1967 will become the borders in a peace settlement, borders which will be secure, and recognized by Israel and the Arab states.
- The right of the Arab Palestinian people to self-determination, and to set up an independent state alongside the sovereign State of Israel must be recognized.
- The Geneva Peace Conference must be reconvened without delay, with the participation of all parties to the conflict, including the P.L.O., the authorized and recognized representative of the Arab Palestinian people.

- * We shall unite the forces of peace!
- * We shall isolate the hawks!
- * We shall strengthen the Jewish-Arab force for peace — The Democratic Front for Peace and Equality!

The Democratic Front for Peace and Equality
The Israel Communist Party (RAKAH);
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